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Publications

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Canada. Parliament.
House of Commons.
Special Cttee. on Redistribution.
1952.
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Government
Publications

*Canada. Redistribution, Special
Committee of, 1952*

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Sixth Session—Twenty-first Parliament
1952

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SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON

REDISTRIBUTION

Chairman: HON. WALTER HARRIS

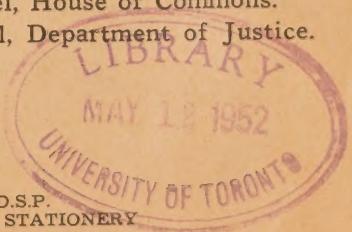
MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE *E& report*
No. 1

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1952
FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1952

WITNESSES:

Dr. Maurice Ollivier, Q.C., Parliamentary Counsel, House of Commons.
Mr. E. A. Driedger, Q.C., Parliamentary Counsel, Department of Justice.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952



SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRIBUTION

CHAIRMAN:—Hon. Walter Harris, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.

VICE-CHAIRMAN:—Mr. Fernand Viau.

AND MESSRS:

Argue	Gauthier (<i>Sudbury</i>)	Murphy
Balcer	Gauthier (<i>Portneuf</i>)	Murray (<i>Cariboo</i>)
Blair	Harkness	Nowlan
Boucher	Kirk (<i>Antigonish-Guysborough</i>)	Picard
Brooks	Robinson	
Decore	Knowles	Ross (<i>Souris</i>)
Denis	Laing	Shaw
Dewar	MacDougall	Welbourn
Diefenbaker	MacNaught	Whiteside
Fair	McCubbin	Whitman
Fleming	McIlraith	Winkler
Fulton	McWilliam	Wright

Members, 37

Quorum, 19

SUBCOMMITTEES ON PROVINCIAL SCHEDULES

ONTARIO:—Messrs. Blair, Fleming, Gauthier (*Sudbury*), Harris, Knowles, McCubbin, McIlraith, (CONVENOR), Murphy, Robinson.

QUEBEC:—Balcer, Denis, Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Picard, (CONVENOR), Whitman.

MARITIME PROVINCES:—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P.E.I.:—Messrs. Brooks, Kirk (*Antigonish - Guysborough*), MacNaught (CONVENOR), McWilliam, Nowlan, Wright.

BRITISH COLUMBIA:—Messrs. Argue, Fulton, Laing, (CONVENOR), MacDougall, Murray.

MANITOBA:—Knowles, Ross, Viau (CONVENOR), Winkler.

ALBERTA:—Decore, Fair, Harkness MacDougall, Shaw, Welbourn, (CONVENOR).

SASKATCHEWAN:—Argue, Boucher, (CONVENOR); Dewar, Diefenbaker, Whiteside, Wright.

YUKON AND NORTH WEST TERRITORIES:—Harkness, Knowles, Murray, (*Caribou*) (CONVENOR), Welbourn.

The chairman and vice-chairman of the Committee to be members ex-officio of every subcommittee.

ANTOINE CHASSÉ
Clerk of the Committee.

ORDERS OF REFERENCE

MONDAY, April 21, 1952.

Resolved,—That a select committee be appointed to consider the results of the census of 1951 and the readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons necessitated thereby, with power to consider whether the said readjustment should be made in strict accord with the rules presently set out in the British North America Acts 1867 to 1951 and the other statutes in that behalf, or whether it is desirable

(a) to provide that the representation of any province in the House of Commons on the readjustment of the representation of the provinces therein on the completion of each decennial census including that for the year 1951 shall not be reduced by more than 15 per cent below the representation to which such province was entitled under rules 1 to 4, inclusive, in subsection (1) of section 51 of the British North America Act at the last preceding readjustment of the representation of the province; and that there shall be no reduction in the representation of any province as a result of which that province would have a smaller number of Members than that of any other province which, according to the results of the then last decennial census, did not have a larger population; and

(b) that there shall be assigned separately two Members instead of one to the Yukon and Northwest Territories or any part thereof, and that the total number of Members as provided by the aforesaid section 51 of the British North America Act and the Terms of Union between Canada and Newfoundland from time to time be increased or decreased accordingly; with instructions to prepare a bill or bills with schedules to give effect to its findings and conclusions and to contain and describe the several electoral divisions entitled to return Members to this House of Commons; with power to send for persons, papers and records and to examine witnesses, and to report from time to time; and that notwithstanding Standing Order 65, the committee shall consist of thirty-seven Members to be designated by the House at a later date.

MONDAY, April 21, 1952.

Ordered,—That the following Members comprise the Special Committee on Redistribution:—

Messrs. Argue, Balcer, Blair, Boucher, Brooks, Decore, Denis, Dewar, Diefenbaker, Fair, Fleming, Fulton, Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Gauthier (*Sudbury*), Harkness, Harris (*Grey-Bruce*), Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Knowles, Laing, MacDougall, MacNaught, McCubbin, McIlraith, McWilliam, Murphy, Murray (*Cariboo*), Nowlan, Picard, Robinson, Ross (*Souris*), Shaw, Viau, Welbourn, Whiteside, Whitman, Winkler, Wright.

WEDNESDAY, April 30, 1952.

Ordered,—That the said Committee be granted leave to sit while the House is sitting.

Ordered,—That the said Committee be authorized to print from day to day 500 copies in English and 200 copies in French of such Proceedings and Evidence as the Committee may order to be printed, and that Standing Order 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

Attest.

LEON J. RAYMOND,
Clerk of the House.

REPORT TO THE HOUSE

WEDNESDAY, April 30, 1952.

The Special Committee appointed to consider the readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons begs leave to present the following as its

FIRST REPORT

Your Committee recommends:

1. That it be granted leave to sit while the House is sitting.
2. That it be authorized to print from day to day 500 copies in English and 200 copies in French of such Proceedings and Evidence as the Committee may order to be printed, and that Standing Order 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WALTER E. HARRIS,
Chairman.

NOTE: *The above report was concurred in by the House on the same day.*

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

House of Commons, Room 430,

WEDNESDAY, April 30, 1952.

The Special Committee appointed to consider the readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons met at 10.00 o'clock a.m.

Members present: Messrs. Argue, Blair, Boucher, Dewar, Fair, Fleming, Fulton, Gauthier (*Sudbury*), Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Harkness, Harris (*Grey-Bruce*), Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Knowles, MacDougall, McIlraith, McWilliam, Murphy, Murray (*Cariboo*), Ross (*Souris*), Shaw, Whitman, Wright.

The Clerk of the Committee attended to the election of a Chairman.

Mr. Boucher moved, seconded by Mr. Fleming, that Hon. Walter E. Harris be elected Chairman.

Mr. MacDougall moved that nominations be closed.

The Clerk declared Mr. Harris elected Chairman, whereupon Mr. Harris took the Chair and thanked the Members for their tribute of confidence.

On motion of Mr. McWilliam,

Resolved: That Mr. Viau be elected Vice-Chairman.

On motion of Mr. MacDougall,

Resolved: That the Committee ask leave to sit while the House is sitting.

Mr. Ross (*Souris*) moved that the Committee ask leave to print from day to day 500 copies in English and 200 copies in French of its proceedings and evidence.

In amendment thereto Mr. McIlraith moved that the Committee ask leave to print, from day to day, only such proceedings and evidence as are related to the principle contained in the order of reference of April 21, 1952.

After some debate thereon and the question having been put on the proposed amendment of Mr. McIlraith, the Committee, on a show of hands divided as follows: Yeas, 10; Nays, 10.

Thereupon the Chairman gave the casting vote in favour of the amendment which was therefore carried.

The main motion of Mr. Ross (*Souris*), as amended, was adopted.

Some discussion followed on the question of Sub-Committees to be appointed to deal with the Schedule of each province and it was agreed that each member would be a member of the Sub-Committee dealing with the Schedule of his respective province. The chairman and the vice-chairman to be members ex-officio of such sub-committees.

The Chairman informed the Members, and it was agreed by the Committee, that he would consult with the various provincial groups as to whom in each group would act as Convenor of the sub-Committee. The names would be submitted at a subsequent meeting for the Committee's approval.

Further discussion took place in connection with procedure for future meetings.

At 10.25 o'clock a.m., the Committee adjourned to meet again at 9.30 o'clock a.m., Friday, May 2, 1952.

FRIDAY, May 2, 1952.

The Special Committee appointed to consider the readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons met at 9.30 o'clock a.m. The Chairman, Hon. Walter Harris, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Argue, Balcer, Blair, Boucher, Brooks, Decore, Denis, Dewar, Fair, Fleming, Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Harkness, Harris (*Grey-Bruce*), Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Knowles, Laing, MacDougall, MacNaught, McCubbin, McIlraith, McWilliam, Murphy, Murray (*Cariboo*), Ross (*Souris*), Shaw, Viau, Welbourn, Whitman, Winkler, Wright.

In attendance: Dr. Maurice Ollivier, Q.C., Parliamentary Counsel, House of Commons; Mr. E. A. Driedger, Q.C., Parliamentary Counsel, Department of Justice; Mr. Nelson Castonguay, Chief Electoral Officer.

Mr. Dewar moved, seconded by Mr. Boucher:

That this Committee prepare a Bill or Bills with schedules, to provide that the representation of the Provinces in the House of Commons shall be in accordance with the rules in the British North America Act, Section 51, but subject to a provision that the representation of any Province on the re-adjustment of the representation of the Provinces on the completion of each decennial census including that for the year 1951 shall not be reduced by more than 15 per cent below the representation to which such province was entitled under rules 1 to 4, inclusive, in subsection (1) of section 51 of the British North America Act at the last preceding re-adjustment of the representation of the province; and that there shall be no reduction in the representation of any province as a result of which that province would have a smaller number of members than that of any other province which, according to the results of the then last decennial census, did not have a larger population; and

That there shall be assigned separately two members instead of one to the Yukon and Northwest Territories or any part thereof, and that the total number of members as provided by the aforesaid section 51 of the British North America Act and the Terms of Union between Canada and Newfoundland from time to time be increased or decreased accordingly.

In amendment thereto Mr. Knowles moved that 10 per cent be substituted for the figure of 15 per cent in the proposed motion of Mr. Dewar.

After some debate on the proposed amendment of Mr. Knowles, Mr. Fleming moved that the said debate be adjourned until the views of the several provinces be ascertained with respect to their electoral representation in the House of Commons and the proposed amendment to the British North America Act in regard thereto.

And the question having been put on the motion of Mr. Fleming, it was resolved in the negative on the following recorded division:

Yeas: Messrs, Balcer, Blair, Brooks, Fleming, Harkness, Murphy, Ross (*Souris*)—7.

Nays: Messrs. Argue, Boucher, Decore, Denis, Dewar, Fair, Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Knowles, Laing, MacDougall, MacNaught, McIlraith, McWilliam, Murray (*Cariboo*), Shaw, Viau, Welbourn, Whitman, Winkler, Wright—21.

And the question having been put on the proposed amendment of Mr. Knowles, it was resolved in the negative on the following recorded division:

Yeas: Messrs. Argue, Blair, Fair, Fleming, Harkness, Knowles, Murphy, Ross (*Souris*), Shaw, Wright—10.

Nays: Messrs. Balcer, Boucher, Brooks, Decore, Denis, Dewar, Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Laing, MacDougall, MacNaught, McIlraith, McWilliam, Murray (*Cariboo*), Viau, Welbourn, Whitman, Winkler.—18.

And the question having been put on the motion of Mr. Dewar it was resolved in the affirmative on the following recorded division:

Yeas: Messrs. Argue, Balcer, Blair, Boucher, Brooks, Decore, Denis, Dewar, Fair, Fleming, Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Harkness, Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Knowles, Laing, MacDougall, MacNaught, McIlraith, McWilliam, Murphy, Murray (*Cariboo*), Ross (*Souris*), Shaw, Viau, Welbourn, Whitman, Winkler, Wright—28.

Nays: None.

On motion of Mr. Gauthier (Portneuf),

Resolved; That the following constitute the subcommittees appointed to prepare the provincial schedules, in accordance with the resolution passed by the Committee earlier this day.

ONTARIO:—Messrs. Blair, Fleming, Gauthier (*Sudbury*), Harris, Knowles, McCubbin, McIlraith (**CONVENOR**), Murphy, Robinson.

QUEBEC:—Balcer, Denis, Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Picard (**CONVENOR**), Whitman.

MARITIME PROVINCES:—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P.E.I.: Messrs. Brooks, Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysboro*), MacNaught (**CONVENOR**), McWilliam, Nowlan, Wright.

BRITISH COLUMBIA:—Messrs. Argue, Fulton, Laing (**CONVENOR**), MacDougall, Murray.

MANITOBA:—Knowles, Ross, Viau (**CONVENOR**), Winkler.

ALBERTA:—Decore, Fair, Harkness, MacDougall, Shaw, Welbourn (**CONVENOR**).

SASKATCHEWAN:—Argue, Boucher (**CONVENOR**), Dewar, Diefenbaker, Whiteside, Wright.

YUKON AND NORTH WEST TERRITORIES:—Harkness, Knowles, Murray (*Caribou*) (**CONVENOR**), Welbourn.

The chairman and vice-chairman of the Committee to be members ex-officio of every subcommittee.

Some discussion took place in respect of future sessions.

Dr. Maurice Ollivier, Q.C., Parliamentary Counsel, House of Commons, was called.

The witness read a brief statement and was questioned thereon and he retired.

Mr. E. A. Driedger, Q.C., Parliamentary Counsel, Department of Justice, was called.

The witness was questioned briefly and he retired.

At 11.25 o'clock a.m., the Committee adjourned to meet again at 9.30 o'clock a.m., Wednesday, May 14, 1952.

ANTOINE CHASSÉ,
Clerk of the Committee.

VERBATIM REPORT OF ORGANIZATION MEETING

April 30, 1952.
10.00 a.m.

The committee convened.

Mr. BOUCHER: Mr. Chassé, it is fortunate that a large number of the members on this special committee were also members of the committee which dealt with the 1947 redistribution. Among these members there is the Hon. Mr. Harris who, I understand, was the vice-chairman of the 1947 committee. Therefore I take great pleasure in nominating Mr. Harris to be elected chairman of this committee.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: I move that nominations be closed.

(Hon. Walter Harris took the chair.)

The CHAIRMAN: The next item of business will be the election of a vice-chairman.

Mr. MCWILLIAM: I would move that Mr. Viau be vice-chairman.

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN: Now, we need a motion to reduce the quorum, which I take it should be 12. Have you any views on the numbers we should try to get here at 10 o'clock in the morning?

Mr. FLEMING: Is it the intention to meet at 10 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN: I understand so, yes; it might even be at 9.

Mr. KNOWLES: The members should be quite fresh for these meetings.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, and vigorous.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: Is the quorum now 20?

The CHAIRMAN: No, the clerk informs me it is 19.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: I do not see any difficulty in having a quorum here at all the meetings of this committee.

The CHAIRMAN: All right. Then we need a motion to sit while the House is sitting.

Mr. FLEMING: On that motion to sit while the House is sitting, is it not going to be possible to arrange the schedule of this committee so it is going to be possible for us to avoid sitting while the House is sitting and also to avoid over-lapping with other committees. I am sure that practically every member here is sitting on other committees, and while we appreciate that we have a heavy job on our hands I would urge that we should try as far as possible to avoid sitting while the House is sitting, and also try to arrange that meetings of this committee—that could be arranged among the chairmen of committees—so as to avoid over-lapping as far as possible.

The CHAIRMAN: I think that is a very proper approach; nevertheless, my experience has been that where you do not reduce the number required for a quorum members will take the view that their obligation is to another committee and you have difficulty in getting the members here in the morning if there are a number of committees sitting at the time. The experience that I have had may not be worth anything. You are more apt to get a quorum between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon; but I do hope that we can meet in the morning on every occasion rather than at the other end of the day.

Mr. KNOWLES: In other words, the purpose of the motion would be to have it put through in case you need it but it is not intended to use it unnecessarily.

The CHAIRMAN: Quite, but then we would have it.

Motion agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN: The next matter is the question of printing the minutes of proceedings and evidence. I might say something about that. It has not been the custom in the past to print the proceedings of this committee; however, in the past the committee has only had to deal with a bill by way of filling in the schedules. Under the terms of reference to this committee we have a principle to discuss and determine, and I therefore suggest that we should print the proceedings at least until that principle is decided upon and leave any decision as to the printing of the discussion on the schedules until we reach that.

Mr. Ross: I would move—I do not know what the required number of copies are—that the number of copies we require of our proceedings should be printed.

The CHAIRMAN: Certain parts, or generally?

Mr. Ross: I should think generally, right through; a record of proceedings.

Mr. KNOWLES: How would it be if the motion were put this way on the understanding that if the time comes that we feel we do not need that type of discussion recorded the printing could then be suspended.

The CHAIRMAN: I think it would be better if we put it the other way, that we do print our proceedings down to a time we come to a discussion of schedules and at that time we could consider whether to print or not. It would put the committee in a rather awkward position if you place them in the position of having to intervene to stop printing when we come to a discussion of the schedules.

Mr. Ross: What objection would there be to printing the schedules?

The CHAIRMAN: I have already indicated that.

Mr. MURPHY: I understand that it has never been done before.

Mr. Ross: We have never had to decide on principle before in this committee.

The CHAIRMAN: I think we will agree that in the past it probably has not been desirable to print many of the statements made.

Mr. Ross: I agree.

The CHAIRMAN: Well now, could we not resolve to carry on in the usual way and leave the matter of printing the discussion on the schedule for a later meeting?

Agreed.

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Sudbury*): We can proceed the same as in other years and if we come to the point where the committee feels we should suspend printing for certain reasons—where it is not in the general interest to print—let us suspend; but in the meantime go ahead with printing until we reach that point.

Agreed.

Mr. KNOWLES: That was Mr. Ross' motion and my suggestion too, I believe.

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Sudbury*): When you do these things there are always two doors left open.

The CHAIRMAN: The clerk tells me that it is usual to print 500 in English and 200 in French.

Mr. Ross: I would so move, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FLEMING: What is the motion now?

The CHAIRMAN: The motion is that we print 500 copies in English and 200 copies in French of all proceedings. I might suggest to the committee that they will place themselves in a rather embarrassing position if at a later time they decide to suspend printing, and that it might be preferable to move that we print the proceedings having to do with the decision on the principle which has been referred to us, and to leave the further motion until such time as it arises.

Mr. McILRAITH: Would the point you are getting at be met by an amendment to the motion inserting the words "relating to"? I have not the order of reference before me, but it is referring to that part, whatever it is, dealing with that question of principle about representation.

The CHAIRMAN: That would meet the situation and not close the door.

Mr. KNOWLES: Why is it any more awkward to decide at a certain point not to print certain evidence than it would be at that point to decide to stop printing?

The CHAIRMAN: If this motion were to carry you would have decided to print the evidence and you would require positive action to rescind that motion.

Mr. Ross: You are going to require action one way or the other, of a positive nature.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, but your positive action the next time to decide to continue printing the schedule is a different matter from suspending the printing.

Mr. KNOWLES: In other words, the question is to decide it now rather than then?

The CHAIRMAN: The motion is by Mr. Ross that we print the proceedings, 500 in English and 200 in French.

Mr. McILRAITH: I would like to move an amendment by inserting the words "relating to" the question of principle dealt with in the reference to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there any discussion on the amendment? All those in favour of the amendment? Opposed?

The amendment is carried.

Now, then, the next order of business is the appointment of a subcommittee for each province and the naming of respective convenors on the committee, if we will have time to do that today.

Mr. KNOWLES: Should we do that in advance of settling the question of principle?

The CHAIRMAN: Oh, yes, because the principle only affects two or three provinces, at the most, and we would be wasting time if we did not do it right away.

Mr. Ross: We will have to settle on the principle before these subcommittees will go to work.

The CHAIRMAN: No, we haven't time to do that. The subcommittees will go to work. There are two questions involved, one as to redistribution, and the other one as to the terms, or whatever terms may be decided on, and I think seven of the 10 provinces are not affected by the principle. Therefore, it would be wasting time not to start at once. The other three may, if they want, delay, but I do not think they should.

Mr. KNOWLES: May I ask in that connection whether the bill that is on the Order Paper, posted for second reading, is in due course to be referred to this committee, or whether it is the intention after the discussion of the principle to decide that we shall draft a bill?

The CHAIRMAN: Expressing a personal opinion, I would say it is for us to draft a bill.

Mr. KNOWLES: In other words, if we recommend a bill that differs in the number of seats allowed to the provinces from the Prime Minister's bill that is on the Order Paper, that bill which is on the Order Paper will be allowed to die and a different bill be proceeded with?

The CHAIRMAN: I think I should have to speak to the Prime Minister about his bill.

Now, do I take it, then, that every member of the committee will serve on a subcommittee for the province from which he comes?

Agreed.

And that the chairman of this committee or the vice chairman will be ex officio a member of each of the subcommittees?

Mr. KNOWLES: Has that been the practice before?

The CHAIRMAN: That has been the practice.

Mr. FULTON: A roving member or just an honorary member?

Mr. ROSS: Ex officio, or does he have voting privileges?

Mr. KNOWLES: Just a member to increase the governments voting strength.

The CHAIRMAN: Between now and the next meeting the chairman will consult with the various groups to find out whom they would like to have as chairmen of the sub-committees. Are there any remarks that anyone would like to make in general about the procedure at future meetings? Unless there are any contrary views, we should try to meet at a time convenient to most members, and preferably in this room. We should decide on the question of principle as soon as we can; but as I said a moment ago in answer to Mr. Ross' question, I see no point in the provincial sub-committees delaying their work.

Mr. ROSS: On that point, Mr. Chairman, it would mean that the provinces which might be affected would be working in the dark if the principle were changed.

The CHAIRMAN: Well, if they were ready to put in any time on it, they could do a lot of preliminary work in the meantime. So, unless the committee has other views, I think we should try to meet on either Friday or Monday and continue as fast as we can until the principle is determined and reported to the House. If 10:00 o'clock in the morning is too late, then we can meet at 9:00 o'clock.

Mr. WRIGHT: There are some of us from the province of Saskatchewan who are on the agricultural committee as well as on this committee. Is it at all possible for the chairman to consult with the chairman of the agricultural committee to see that we do not meet on the same day? If so, we would greatly appreciate it, because our province is vitally affected by the matter which is now before that committee.

Mr. McILRAITH: Did you say "the same day" or "the same time"? It is the same time that you mean, is it not?

Mr. ROSS: Yes. I think it would be helpful if we could arrange not to sit at the same hours.

Mr. KNOWLES: What about 9:30 o'clock? 10:00 o'clock does not give us very long to get out of the way for an 11:00 o'clock meeting.

Mr. FLEMING: Is it the idea that the committee shall rise at 11:00 o'clock?

Mr. WRIGHT: Not necessarily.

The CHAIRMAN: No. But it should not take very many meetings to determine the question of principle; and then there might be a period of preparation

by the sub-committees and they could bring in their reports. So if we have two or three meetings almost at once, we would get over the preliminary part and then we would be free to go to work by the middle of next week. If we could have that question solved, we could adjourn for perhaps ten days.

Mr. ROSS: Will you consult with the chairman of the agricultural committee and try to keep those hours clear?

The CHAIRMAN: I certainly will.

Mr. MURPHY: Would there be any objection to having the next meeting on Friday of this week?

The CHAIRMAN: None whatever.

Mr. KNOWLES: I move that the next meeting be on Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

The CHAIRMAN: Carried.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: It seems to me that your 9:30 meeting is not going to be very well attended.

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Portneuf*): Why?

Mr. MACDOUGALL: For obvious reasons.

Mr. McILRAITH: Did we not find that the redistribution committee was well attended on the last occasion?

The CHAIRMAN: Very well, then, the next meeting of this committee will be at 9:30 on Friday morning in this room. And if there is nothing further, the meeting is now adjourned.

The meeting adjourned.

EVIDENCE

MAY 2, 1952.
9.30 a.m.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we have a quorum and will now proceed to business.

Mr. DEWAR: Mr. Chairman, I would like to move, seconded by Mr. Boucher, that this committee prepare a bill or bills with schedules, to provide that the representation of the provinces in the House of Commons shall be in accordance with the rules in the British North America Act, section 51, but subject to a provision that the representation of any province on the readjustment of the representation of the provinces on the completion of each decennial census including that for the year 1951 shall not be reduced by more than 15 per cent below the representation to which such province was entitled under rules 1 to 4, inclusive, in subsection (1) of section 51 of the British North America Act at the last preceding readjustment of the representation of the province; and that there shall be no reduction in the representation of any province as a result of which that province would have a smaller number of members than that of any other province which, according to the results of the then last decennial census, did not have a larger population; and

That there shall be assigned separately two members instead of one to the Yukon and Northwest Territories or any part thereof, and that the total number of members as provided by the aforesaid section 51 of the British North America Act and the terms of union between Canada and Newfoundland from time to time be increased or decreased accordingly.

Now, in support of the motion I have just moved there are a few remarks I would like to make.

From discussions in the House in this and previous sessions, good and proper reasons have been established for the actions taken and proposed to be taken.

For those of you not directly affected, it is rather difficult to appreciate what a decline of 25 per cent in representation means to an area. Living as we do, far removed for long periods of time from our constituents and having such large geographical areas to cover that are mostly populated, it presents a most staggering picture to think that we would have an increase in the area to be represented.

When it was first suggested, as a result of the 1951 census returns, we in Saskatchewan stood to lose 25 per cent of our representation, a great wave of resentment prevailed amongst our members as well as our people—none of us felt like losing any. In that I feel that all members from our province are in agreement. Re-assessing our position, we then felt that rather than a 25 per cent decline, it would possibly be advisable to pass legislation where no province would lose more than 10 per cent in its representation at any one redistribution. I must be frank and admit that this proposal sounded quite reasonable and fair.

However, as we went further into the subject we found that a new problem reared its head: Speaking in the House of Commons the Prime Minister set forth good and proper reasons why a 10 per cent "Decline Clause" would not be acceptable. After all, it is rather foolish to be in one difficulty which gives rise to contention and then immediately create other conditions quite untenable to the subjects.

I mention, at this time, the situation that would prevail in Alberta should Saskatchewan have the 10 per cent principle applied to her present represen-

tation. Here we would find Alberta with 100,000 more people ending up with 17 members as opposed to Saskatchewan with 18 members. To solve this new question was a problem. Consequently the Prime Minister introduced a resolution setting forth certain terms and exceptions but basically providing what might be termed a 15 per cent decline floor clause in any one census period.

Members of the committee will note I have followed quite closely the terms of reference as laid down by the House. You will note the second portion of this motion deals with the giving of an extra seat to the Yukon and Northwest Territories or any part thereof. This I believe will not give rise to any contention or objection within the committee.

The question of the form of change in the law may well arise. Not being legally inclined I am somewhat at a loss to propose the method which might be best suited to meet our needs. Suffice to say, I feel certain that some adequate bill or bills can be drafted by this committee in conjunction with law officers of the Crown.

Summarizing, we do recommend this motion to the committee. We are most grateful to the Prime Minister for proposing that this committee might have an opportunity of discussing and deciding this question.

We would also ask the membership of this committee to expedite matters so we may proceed along the lines that would definitely establish the right of Saskatchewan to a membership of 17.

Mr. FAIR: Mr. Chairman, I am not from the province of Saskatchewan and, according to population basis my province will not be affected. We will neither gain nor lose on this occasion although I hope we will gain before very long—having made such progress in the past things look bright for the future.

As a neighbour of Saskatchewan I can realize what Saskatchewan is going through at this time and I have no objection to and I would support the motion.

Mr. KNOWLES: Mr. Chairman, I should like to indicate that, despite an amendment I shall move, if my amendment does not gain the support of the majority of the members of the committee, the members of the group I represent will support the motion that has been moved by Mr. Dewar.

However, I feel very strongly, as I indicated when I spoke in the House on April 21st, that the figure of 15 per cent in Mr. Dewar's resolution should be changed to 10 per cent. At the conclusion of my remarks I shall move accordingly.

Now, in support of this position may I first of all point out that the legislature of the province of Saskatchewan, by a unanimous vote, supported and passed a motion which was introduced by the Liberal leader of the opposition of that province to the effect that the reduction should not be greater than 10 per cent. However, it is not only Saskatchewan that is interested in this matter. Likewise, my province of Manitoba is interested and I think, as I said in the House, that it is not a purely selfish interest on our part.

We have a right to ask consideration for what is resulting from the strict application of the appropriate rules under section 51 of the British North America Act. We in Manitoba have experienced during the past ten years—during the ten years from 1941 to 1951—an absolute increase in our population. That increase is of the order of something over 5 per cent.

Now, I am fully aware, as are all members of the committee, that what counts in this matter is not absolute figures but relative figures. Therefore, despite our increase in population the fact is that other provinces, notably Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia have had much greater increases and, therefore, in relative terms we have to take a loss in membership.

Nevertheless, I think it is a pretty hard blow to a province such as ours to be asked in the light of an absolute increase of over 5 per cent of our population to take a loss of 2 seats. Our present membership is 16 seats. The floor of 15 per cent is of no protective value to us but a floor of 10 per cent would

be. A floor of 10 per cent would mean that we would lose only 1 member instead of 2. I feel that is a reasonable request for a province such as Manitoba to make.

I want to say that a basis for arguing that it is reasonable of course must be found in general terms. Those general terms arise out of the fact that we have almost ever since Confederation violated to some degree the strict rep. by pop. rule. We are violating it if we accept this motion of Mr. Dewar's calling for a 15 per cent floor. We have violated it in the case of the Senatorial floor at least in so far as it affects the province of Prince Edward Island. We violated it for many years when we had the one-twentieth rule which protected Ontario. We violated it on occasions when new provinces came into Confederation.

In other words, it has been violated by those who have had to do with representation across the years. Thus, although the rep. by pop. rule seems to be one that should be departed from only with the greatest of caution, those in charge of these matters have felt that there were reasons, perhaps reasons in the field of common sense, for making some slight departure from time to time.

I think it cannot be gainsaid that an area such as the prairie provinces does require a smaller quotient, in order for members to give good service as elected representatives, than is the case in the concentrated industrial areas.

We make that distinction within the provinces—I think the distinction is made to too great an extent, when one bears in mind the tremendous spread between the smaller constituencies than the larger ones; but in any event it is done.

What I am saying here is this: If we practiced rep. by pop. strictly, if we had always done it as among the provinces, and if we practised it in the provinces, there would not be a case for my amendment or for Mr. Dewar's motion, nor indeed for Mr. Dewar's motion either.

However, we have not practised rep. by pop. I think it is fair to say that we have tried to inject some common sense into this matter across the years. So, in those terms I feel there is reasonable basis for asking that a province such as Manitoba, having had an absolute increase in population, should not now be asked to suffer the loss of 2 seats.

There is something else I want to say about Mr. Dewar's motion which, as he points out is simply the implementation of the terms of reference given to us by the Prime Minister's motion in the House, and it is that although I join with Mr. Dewar and my own colleagues and others in supporting the motion, it does seem to be aimed at protecting just one province.

That gives it an air of expediency to a greater extent than I like to see. On the other hand, a 10 per cent floor would immediately affect at least two provinces and, as I shall indicate in a moment, there is something that flows from it that would make it necessarily affect at least three provinces at the present time. It would be a floor for other provinces as well in future years.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I urge the committee to give very serious consideration to the proposal I am making that the 15 per cent be changed to 10 per cent. As members of the committee are aware, a number of us proposed this in the House of Commons when the matter was under debate. The member for Souris supported the suggestion made in that connection and I believe the member for Battle River did likewise in his remarks. Nevertheless, we did not move an amendment in the House. We felt that was not the place to divide the House and settle the issue, as perchance it might be settled against us. Rather, we felt it should be considered more calmly by this committee—and I hope that will be done.

Mr. Dewar referred to the situation that would arise in the case of Alberta if the 10 per cent floor were put in in the place of the 15 per cent floor. He asserted that would result in Saskatchewan having 18 members and Alberta having only 17—despite the fact that Alberta's population is roughly 100,000 greater—

Mr. HARKNESS: 110,000.

Mr. KNOWLES: That is not far from "roughly" 100,000 greater than the population of Saskatchewan. I am sure we all agree that that would be fixing up one mess and making another—a province with a greater population being called upon to accept fewer members.

Well, Mr. Chairman, I think that the principle or the theory for dealing with that situation is contained in the latter part of the first paragraph of Mr. Dewar's motion which, again, is taken from the Prime Minister's motion in the House. Now, I will grant that there is some ambiguity about the wording of the motion. I might even go further and say there is some doubt as to whether the wording of the latter part of that motion would be sure to have the effect which I contended in the House that it would have.

Nevertheless the principle is there and if my amendment to change the 15 per cent to 10 per cent were carried, obviously the thing to do then would be to make an amendment to the latter part of the first paragraph of Mr. Dewar's motion.

He might argue, and others might argue that the floor that is in the latter part of that first paragraph is merely a floor which says that no province shall suffer a reduction in its membership that would put it below the number of members that a province with a lesser population has. It might be argued that you would not help Alberta in this case. I think the principle is there, the theory is there, in that first paragraph which implies that we would not stand for a situation that a province with a greater population would end up with fewer members. So it is quite easy for us to amend the latter part of that first paragraph by changing the word "reduction" to the appropriate word, so that it would be clear that after the application of the 10 per cent floor we would look at the population and the memberships of other provinces and see to it that no province with a greater population would have fewer members than a province with a lesser population. That would be but the application of the principle contained in the Prime Minister's words, namely that if we are going to give 18 members to Saskatchewan for their population, obviously we have to give 18 members to Alberta whose population is greater than that of the province of Saskatchewan. I think that is really fairer to Alberta than the present proposal. I think we all appreciated the attitude Mr. Fair took, but I think it would be fairer to Alberta to provide that they have 18, rather than that both of them have 17. Alberta has had a tremendous increase in population in the decennial period, and certainly it would be fairer to Manitoba.

Well now, Mr. Chairman, I do not think I need to develop the matter any further at this point, but I do feel that if we are not going to refer this matter to a commission and try to get some basic principles—if we are going to try to solve it on the basis of expediency; let us try to find an expedient which seems to have a little more of principle and a little more of universality than this one has. This is not the way; this is an expedient dealing merely with one case only, the province of Saskatchewan. Therefore, I am submitting this amendment, and failing the necessary support for my amendment I will support the motion moved by Mr. Dewar. I do feel that my sub-amendment is a little more universal and a little more fair in its application than the 15 per cent where it appears in Mr. Dewar's motion. Therefore, I would move that the figure of 15 per cent, where it appears in Mr. Dewar's motion be

deleted and that the figure of 10 per cent be inserted instead thereof. If that motion carries we should then be prepared to amend the latter part of the first paragraph to make sure that it would protect Alberta in the present situation.

Mr. MCILRAITH: Just before you go on, there is one point I would like to have clear, if Mr. Knowles does not mind my asking a question. I do not see how changing the figure in the motion from 15 to 10, changes the principle which he dealt with in the latter part of his argument. I do not think it makes any difference in principle. I do follow his argument that it makes it more general in application, affording greater universality and so on.

Mr. KNOWLES: It changes the application of the whole proposal. As I see it, we should at least have something that has the appearance of being a universal principle rather than something that has the appearance of dealing only with one province.

Mr. MCILRAITH: The point I would like to get clarified is this: I do not admit that it will change the principle at all; it is rather a matter of changing the application of the principle but not changing the principle itself. The principle would be the same whatever figure you put in. I realize that I am raising a purely technical argument, but I wanted to establish it and to find out if there is anything more you have to say on that.

Mr. KNOWLES: Nothing more than what I have said. All it does is to change the appearance.

Mr. LAING: If your second amendment were adopted containing the change you propose, how many seats would that provide for.

Mr. KNOWLES: It would provide three extra—that is, three more than Mr. Dewar's formula. It would provide 18 for Saskatchewan instead of 17; 15 for Manitoba instead of 14; and it would provide 18 for Alberta instead of 17—that would add three seats to the total in the House.

The CHAIRMAN: The total would be 268.

Mr. KNOWLES: In other words, yes, the total in the House would be 268.

Mr. HARKNESS: I would like to ask how the 10 per cent would add one more seat for Saskatchewan, because 10 per cent of 16 is 1·6.

Mr. KNOWLES: Did you say, Saskatchewan?

Mr. HARKNESS: I am sorry, I meant Manitoba.

Mr. KNOWLES: If Manitoba now has 16 seats, 10 per cent of 16 is 1·6, and with the formula I propose we could not lose more than 1·6; 2 seats are more than 1·6, so that we really could lose only 1 seat in Manitoba, if my amendment is adopted. Otherwise, we lose 2.

Mr. ROSS: Mr. Chairman I think in this expedient we are getting away from the principle we have laid down. While, as Mr. McIlraith has said, 10 per cent will not be changing the principle it is changing the application of the principle anyway; and this 15 per cent certainly is a compromise from what was desired; and, naturally, I think many of us coming from the prairies would have liked the floor in those provinces to remain unchanged for our areas during this time. However, that evidently has not been possible. In so far as I am concerned, I shall support Mr. Knowles' amendment because, while it is not what I would like to have seen, it is closer to it than the motion proposed by Mr. Dewar. It does seem quite a hardship that with a gain in population such as Manitoba has made the province should have less seats than the adjoining province which has had a loss in population as a result of this compromise, which will only assist the one province. It would also mean that, if Mr. Dewar's motion is carried, you will require a change in your quota average for Saskatchewan which I think will amount to about 3,400 per riding less than in Manitoba. As I have pointed out, they have had that considerable loss in population. We have gained 5·8 in population. It seems a very unfair compromise to me. If Mr. Knowles' motion is not carried

I am not going to oppose the main motion; but I do think, Mr. Chairman, that it is very, very unfair. As Mr. Knowles has pointed out, and as I have read in history, I must say that in all these redistribution measures we have never held strictly to rep.-by-pop. We have recognized all through history of representation by areas; and you will remember, moreover, that after the last distribution there was the riding of Yukon-Mackenzie, where it was advocated that there should be 2 seats. That was not granted at that time. We have come back now to recognize that with a very, very small population they should have the two seats. Another example is Prince Edward Island—I am not objecting—where they have less than 100,000 people yet they have been guaranteed 4 seats, with the result that in an area like that, split up in that way, you have a representation unit of 25,000; therefore, I suggest that it is a very unfair compromise. We should try to assist as many provinces or areas as possible while we are doing it. I think that Mr. Knowles has very well set forth how this can be done without even being unfair to Alberta and they have made a gain in that time. I think, in accordance with its members, the prairie area has been very much under-represented for some time, and certainly is going to add to our difficulties. That area does make a great contribution to this nation otherwise than in population and I think we ought to recognize that. I think it is recognized in all democratic countries that even if you pretend to have representation by population you do acknowledge it is much easier to represent a closely populated area such as a city than a rural area. Therefore, there has to be a great difference in quotas set up in such a closely populated area than in a rural area. That is a principle which has always been recognized when you are drawing your constituency lines in these provinces, and always has been. Therefore, I do hope that the committee can support Mr. Knowles' amendment which would benefit more than the one province. This motion for 15 per cent would only benefit one province and place it under a very unfair quota of representation as compared to the adjoining provinces. If we stick to the 10 per cent it will assist each one of the 3 prairie provinces. I think it would be more fair to them than the change which is proposed in Mr. Dewar's motion.

The CHAIRMAN: Are you ready to vote on Mr. Knowles' subamendment?

Mr. SHAW: Mr. Chairman, before you put the question—

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Shaw?

Mr. SHAW: When Mr. Fair indicates that we would support Mr. Dewar's amendment, we take that position because of the fact that we consider that a more desirable proposition than the proposition contained in the original bill. However, we do recommend that there should be no loss of seats in the prairie provinces of Canada. We are motivated in our thinking by the vast area and the importance of the area; but when we realize that these prairie provinces have 46 members as compared with 160 in the central provinces, then we feel that on the basis of the area alone we have never had adequate representation. Now, the province of Alberta has actually had an increase of 143,332. In supporting the amendment, which, as I say, is really a subamendment, we recognize that it is a more satisfactory proposition than the original motion. We also have in mind the necessity of recognizing the position of Alberta. We feel that if Saskatchewan is to be given more seats than we now have in the province of Alberta then the logical action following the adoption of this amendment would be to increase the representation of Alberta to 18 because it would be rather difficult for us to accept a proposition under which we with 107,000 more people than Saskatchewan would have one member less. So we are going to support the subamendment, and at the same time we would press for an additional number for Alberta. Failing the acceptance of the amendment we naturally will be quite willing to give support to Mr. Dewar's motion.

Mr. ARGUE: Mr. Chairman, apparently the committee this morning will choose between the recommendation that no province lose more than 10 per cent of its present representation in the House or more than 15 per cent. As I said in the House previously, I feel that recommendations for representation in the House should be taken out of parliament and placed in the hands of the royal commission.

Mr. BOUCHER: Your party did not do that in Saskatchewan.

The CHAIRMAN: May I point out, gentlemen, that that is not an issue before the committee.

Mr. ARGUE: If I might answer the interjection.

The CHAIRMAN: I think you were the one who started it and I suggest that you might leave it at that.

Mr. ARGUE: It is true, that there was no motion presented in the legislature in Saskatchewan. I will come to that. The 10 per cent formula will provide 18 seats for Saskatchewan. In arriving at a re-adjustment of the boundaries of the province of Saskatchewan we are faced with this difficulty, that two of the ridings are essentially urban ridings, the ridings of Regina and Saskatoon, and after making one constituency Saskatoon and another one, Regina, we will have to take the balance of the representation that we have and divide it up amongst the rural area of our province; and, certainly, 18 seats with 16 rural, would mean a very large area for each rural constituency and would leave areas that it is almost impossible adequately to represent; and I feel that some weight should be given to the settled area that a member must represent; because, if you do not do that, then the members from the large rural constituencies, such as the constituency of Maple Creek, in my opinion just cannot give adequate representation to their people. The 10 per cent suggested was first submitted by the leader of the Liberal party to the Saskatchewan legislature, and it was stated at that time by certain members in the legislature that they themselves would be much happier if Saskatchewan lost those seats. However, the motion that the loss should be held to 10 per cent was accepted, agreed to unanimously on the basis of being a compromise that might be implemented. Well, now, we are being asked this morning to decide on whether we should have a 10 per cent floor or a 15 per cent floor. The 15 per cent floor, I am afraid, will appear to the people of Saskatchewan as a compromise of the compromise. Ten per cent initially was a compromise and 15 per cent now is going to be a compromise of the compromise. And so I say that while we shall be glad not to lose five seats, to lose but only three seats, nevertheless I am afraid that there will be some resentment at a compromise being placed on what was already a compromise. It seems to me that the 10 per cent formula giving, as it would, increased representation to three provinces might be looked upon by people in other parts of Canada as something that was fairer and more reasonable than the 15 per cent formula which may be set, and indeed has already been set, is a deal for one province in Canada, namely Saskatchewan, and on the grounds that our constituencies are already almost impossible to adequately represent because of their size, because of the fact that 10 per cent in itself is a compromise, because I feel that assisting three provinces is preferable to assisting one province, I hope the committee will recommend to the House the adoption of a 10 per cent floor.

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Portneuf*): There have been so many principles talked about this morning that I do not know which one I will choose to start with. Some have said that larger areas should have more representation, more members. If this is a principle to respect, well, I think we are going to ask for another member in Ungava, which has lately been developed, and Kenora, Ontario. It is all right to say that there would be resentment in other parts of Canada if proper representation is not given, and if 10 per cent is not

accepted by this committee, but I think the members of the committee should bear in mind the fact that we have a constituency of our own in the province of Quebec, and in Ontario. If every time population decreases in one province and increases in other provinces, and the decreasing provinces are to get more members, according to the democratic way of representation, we do not know what we are doing. Something has been said about the Magdalen Islands in the House of Commons. Well, that is a special situation which developed because Gaspe county, to which Magdalen Islands had been a part, is distant in a straight line from the constituency of Gaspe, 150 miles, and is in itself a province. That is why, when we worked in the Redistribution Committee the last time, we tried to keep a floor of 50,000 per riding in the province of Quebec. Now, in Montreal and in Quebec City we have ridings of over 100,000. Our population is increasing. If we accept the 10 per cent floor, the other provinces whose population is decreasing are going to gain representation and with our population increasing, we are going to lose. We can imagine there will be some kind of resentment in the two central provinces, but we have always been ready to co-operate, we in Quebec are in favour of national unity, and we are trying to show as much fairness as we can towards the other provinces, as we have shown it very often, so now we are ready, and I am speaking for myself—Messrs. Denis, Whitman and Balcer are here and they can speak for themselves—but I think we are ready to accept the motion of Mr. Dewar for the 15 per cent floor. I do not think we have a mandate to accept the 10 per cent floor proposed by Mr. Knowles, and we are going to vote against it.

Mr. LAING: I speak with some difficulty on this subject because, coming from British Columbia where we have an additional four seats, it is very easy for us to say that we are content. However, I think we have some justification and, indeed, responsibility in the matter to look forward to what is going to happen in the various provinces as best as we can judge between this time and the next proposed redistribution. We have had an increase of 41 per cent in the population of our province in the last ten years, and it is something more than grandiose optimism which tells me that we may well compound that with another 40 per cent in the next ten years, and I think a measurement of some of that development will occur in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and, possibly to a modest extent, in the province of Manitoba. Naturally, as westerners, we would like to see the preponderantly large area of the central provinces seating as many members as we possibly can give them. However, I am going to find it impossible to support the subamendment because I think we should look forward to what might happen between now and the next redistribution. I think we would be setting the groundwork for an utterly intolerable condition for the next Redistribution Committee. We would be reaching a point where there would have to be a definite ceiling on the number of seats in the House of Commons, and, unless I interpret it wrongly, Mr. Knowles' subamendment, I would think, might well have the effect of increasing at the next redistribution the seating in the House of Commons by probably 15 or 20, and I think whoever is charged then with the responsibility would be placed in a very difficult and impossible position. I do not know about my other confreres, but that is my opinion.

Mr. WRIGHT: What figures of population would you base an increase of 15 members after the next decennial census on? I do not get your figures, but you must have some to give.

Mr. LAING: I think that the proposition that no province should fall below 10 per cent of its reduction would undoubtedly lead to that situation. However, there are authorities here who could tell us that.

Mr. WRIGHT: On what figures do you base that?

Mr. LAING: I have no figures. I say there are authorities here who could give us an indication of the effect of that. I am quite certain that would be the effect in my own mind. I do not know what my other confreres from British Columbia think, but I am quite prepared and will be delighted to support the amendment of Mr. Dewar. We realize that a compromise has been made. We have compromised in the past. We think it is a very generous compromise contained in the amendment of Mr. Dewar.

Mr. MACNAUGHT: There is one province which had its floor guaranteed for a great number of years. I hesitate to say very much at this time, but the thought occurred to me that there is an apparent weakness in the amendment, and that is it makes provision only for Manitoba and no provision for Nova Scotia, the storied province which is going to lose one member in the redistribution. I think if Mr. Knowles is being logical he would go on and say we must have a 7 per cent or an 8 per cent floor to prevent the loss of a seat in Nova Scotia.

Mr. HARKNESS: I should like to say one word about Alberta, which is going to have the dirty end of the stick no matter what is done. We are going to have much less representation for our population than the other western provinces, no matter which of these compromises is adopted, if either is adopted, and certainly I think the proposition put forward by Mr. Knowles is a fairer proposition as far as Alberta is concerned, and certainly as far as Manitoba is concerned, than the one proposed by Mr. Dewar. Personally, as I indicated in the House of Commons, I object to fiddling with the constitution every time this matter of redistribution comes up, but apparently it is going to be changed again. It was done the last time in 1946, and apparently it will be done again this time. If we are going to do it, though, let us do it in as fair a way as is possible. I think the compromise suggested by Mr. Knowles is a fairer one than that suggested by Mr. Dewar and as suggested by the Prime Minister.

Mr. MURRAY: I would point out in the interests of national unity that it would not be well to make too many changes in the constitution. The growth of British Columbia results from persons moving from Saskatchewan and the central provinces. I myself am a native of the province of Ontario. I have a deep love for my native province, but I have been living in British Columbia for the past 40 years, and persons from the other provinces have been moving there, and as a result the other provinces have been losing population. They are not losing representation, necessarily, because of the reduction of numbers in certain areas. I think that those new ridings in British Columbia must be considered as providing representation for Canadians who have moved into that area, from Saskatchewan, Alberta and so forth. I support Mr. Laing in the position he takes that we should not change too radically the constitution of our country.

Mr. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to say a few words with regard to what Mr. Laing has stated as to what the result will be after the next decennial census, and he mentioned that we might have an increase of 15 members. The constitution says that membership cannot be over a certain number. This amendment suggested by Mr. Knowles by no means would result in an increase in membership to any province at the present time. All it could do would be to prevent a decrease in membership. I do not think it would be possible to have the result suggested by Mr. Laing, that is, not according to my way of figuring, and if he can produce figures to show the results he anticipates I would like to see them. I cannot imagine any such situation developing under this amendment to bring about the results he has stated. Now, I am sure we cannot arrive any place with the attitude being taken by the members from Quebec and Ontario with regard to the amendment

moved by Mr. Dewar. Mr. Gauthier mentioned the fact that there is in his province a large area under development, Ungava, which is not represented, but they have 75 members in their province and if they wish to have that area represented, they might divide within their province, in their redistribution within the province, and make provision to give a member to that area, as they have given a member to the Magdalen Islands, because of the special difficulties there; that could easily be arranged within the province.

Anyone looking at a map of Saskatchewan and looking at the northern part of it would realize that Meadow Lake, Prince Albert, Melfort, and MacKenzie are very large areas in which there is very little population. The dark line represents the surveyed area within the province. North of that surveyed area there is practically no population. There are a few trappers up there; and there may be the odd mining development being started. But as yet there is practically no population there. As a matter of fact, in Melfort there are only two polls in all that area north of the dark line which you see, where the survey is; so it is not much trouble for a member to represent that area where there are probably only 100 people living.

If you look over the rest of the province, you will find that the area of the constituencies is larger than in probably any other province, certainly any other eastern province; and if you take out 3 seats or 5 seats from that area it means a tremendous distance that a member is going to have to travel to represent his constituency and to give reasonable service to his constituents.

Somebody mentioned that people are leaving Saskatchewan and going to British Columbia. That is quite right. There have been some people who have left Saskatchewan, but they did so for very logical reasons. For example, we are an agricultural province almost entirely and, with new developments in farm machinery, we find that 1 man and 1 family can farm a larger area than they have ever been able to farm before. I know in my own case, I thought when I had a section of land that it was a farm unit; but my son does not consider it so and he has a section and a half. Naturally, the man who was formerly on that half section had to go somewhere else. That is, when larger units are brought into existence every day, the former owners have to go to another province.

Mr. McILRAITH: Mr. Chairman, I do not think anyone here is questioning the reason the population of Saskatchewan dwindled, or why the people left. We are dealing with the figures and I think everyone is prepared to understand the difficulties.

Mr. WRIGHT: But one of your own party mentioned it first, and personally I do not like to mention these things.

Mr. McILRAITH: I am sorry if the member takes that attitude, but on a point of order I think we are here to discuss a motion before the chair which is by its language, or in its consequences, probably aimed at helping the province of Saskatchewan by preventing it from losing so many members. Surely you do not need to get side-tracked into a discussion about why certain people have or have not left Saskatchewan, and so on. I feel that the committee members are rather friendly in trying to do something to help to alleviate what is admittedly a bad and embarrassing situation in the province of Saskatchewan and I think perhaps we could get on further and faster if we could just stay relevant. I hope that the hon. members will not misunderstand my raising the point of order, but I think that at this, our first meeting, we might be farther ahead if we kept our discussion to matters which are relevant.

Mr. WRIGHT: Let me assure you that neither I nor any other member of our group will raise this question unless it is raised again by someone else. But

if it is so raised, you may depend upon it that we would feel in duty bound to answer it. All you have to do is to control your own group and you will have no trouble with us.

Mr. MCILRAITH: I take it that you are in a position to control the member or Assiniboina as well?

Mr. WRIGHT: I think you can take that as a rule, as far as controls go. However, I would think that the amendment to the amendment, or to Mr. Dewar's motion or resolution or proposal is a good one and I think it should have the support of the committee.

Mr. DECORE: Mr. Chairman, I come from the province of Alberta and I would like to see the province of Alberta have a representation of 18 rather than 17 members; however, the interests of Alberta are common with those of the other few prairie provinces. I have noticed the attitude taken by the members from the central provinces and by the member from Nova Scotia and I notice there is some objection to any further compromise. We from the prairie provinces do appreciate the treatment extended to us by way of 15 per cent, and rather than have nothing at all, we might as well have the 15 per cent.

Mr. FLEMING: Mr. Chairman, I think the discussion we have had in the committee this morning serves better than could anything else to point to the errors and shortcomings of adopting the settlement on redistribution made in 1946 in the House. We are just reaping now the confused results of the mistakes that were made then. We are discussing this question this morning without any sure principles to tie in the statement to, and we can trace that, I think, to the fact that there was not an attempt made in 1946 or a comprehensive statement of principles written into the constitution in order to guide parliament in future in connection with the decennial revision of representation in the House.

Coming right back to the point that was uppermost in the debate at that time, and which was used in the House in the debate on April 21, that there should be consultation with the provinces with regard to the whole question, now, what happened in 1946? There were two things that happened, you will remember. The principle of representation by population was insisted upon and given full force and effect, because the amendment that was made in the British North America Act at that time eliminated a provision which was somewhat similar in principle to the one proposed here this morning. That was one that went back to 1867 under which no province was to lose any seat unless its representation should have dropped more than 5 per cent in the previous 10 years.

Mr. DEWAR: It is different in this way—

Mr. FLEMING: I am not going into that question. I merely point to the fact that there was a somewhat similar principle then and that it was eliminated in 1946 and it was eliminated without any consultation. A step of that kind was taken which may affect consequences that were not foreseen at that time, and there should have been at that time what was proposed by the official opposition, namely, a dominion-provincial conference to discuss the whole question.

The principle adopted at that time was representation by population. That was the reason that provision I refer to in the British North America Act was eliminated. Now, if we eliminate the principle of representation by population, we simply go on a population basis, and all the western provinces will sustain a very heavy loss in representation which I think no one in this committee desires; and no one has expressed the view that representation by population was insisted upon with all those unhappy results.

When you get into a relevant discussion here this morning you see how difficult it is to pin down any statement of any particular principle. Mr. Knowles' amendment seems to be very much preferable to Mr. Dewar's amendment in this respect, that it at least does Manitoba more justice; and if you accept the principle of representation by population which certainly is not excessive in numbers in principle now, in the case of one province, it is pretty hard to bring it to the point where it proves to be a relief to one province but not a relief to another.

I think we have reached the point now where at least 1 provincial legislature has gone on record on the subject, the legislature of the province of Saskatchewan, and I have not the slightest doubt that the legislatures of other affected provinces are equally interested.

Mr. MCILRAITH: All the provinces have members here. They elect members to this House of Commons.

Mr. FLEMING: I am asserting that this is not simply a matter of exclusive federal interest.

Mr. MCILRAITH: Is this the place to assert that argument?

Mr. FLEMING: Yes. We should not bind ourselves to something which is going to affect parliament in the future. Therefore I submit that having regard to the public interest of the provinces in this question, when one provincial legislature has already gone on record with a statement on it, that it is a sensible thing to do, and a thing that will contribute in the long run to the most satisfactory solution, not simply something which in the future will eliminate the necessity for tinkering with the situation. What is involved is tinkering with the situation to meet the situation in 1952, because of the tinkering that was done with the situation in 1946. It was simply tinkering at that time which was not carried out in a proper way at all. There should have been a comprehensive settlement of principles arrived at by an agreement and in consultation with the provinces, because we are left now at a spot where we are looking for a principle on this matter, but we are not proceeding with any regard for the wishes of the provinces. Therefore I move:

That this debate be adjourned until the views of the several provinces be ascertained with respect to their electoral representation in the House of Commons and the proposed amendment to the British North America Act in regard thereto.

Mr. LAING: Would the member favour implementation of the unanimous resolution of the legislature of Saskatchewan?

Mr. FLEMING: I think the recommendation of the legislature of Saskatchewan comes closer to the amendment of Mr. Knowles than to that of Mr. Dewar, and if my proposal for the adjournment of this debate is not carried out, then I propose to support the amendment of Mr. Knowles.

The CHAIRMAN: All those in favour of the amendment say "aye", and those opposed say "nay".

Mr. FLEMING: Will you record the vote, Mr. Chairman, please?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, we will.

(There was a recorded vote.)

The CHAIRMAN: I declare the motion lost.

Some Hon. MEMBERS: Question?

Mr. KNOWLES: Before you put the question on my amendment I take it that any discussion as to how we proceed with this matter in terms of the constitution will come after we have decided either on Mr. Dewar's motion or his motion as amended by my amendment?

The CHAIRMAN: Any discussion will come after we have decided what we are going to do. You have heard the motion and I do not suppose we need to read it again.

Mr. BROOKS: Would you mind reading the motion again?

The CLERK: Moved by Mr. Dewar, seconded by Mr. Boucher that this committee prepare a bill or bills with schedules, to provide that the representation of the provinces in the House of Commons shall be in accordance with the rules in the British North America Act, section 51, but subject to a provision that the representation of any province on the readjustment of the representation of the provinces on the completion of each decennial census including that for the year 1951 shall not be reduced by more than 15 per cent below the representation to which such province was entitled under rules 1 to 4, inclusive, in subsection (1) of section 51 of the British North America Act at the last preceding readjustment of the representation of the province; and that there shall be no reduction in the representation of any province as a result of which that province would have a smaller number of members than that of any other province which, according to the results of the then last decennial census, did not have a larger population; and

That there shall be assigned separately two members instead of one to the Yukon and Northwest Territories or any part thereof, and that the total number of members as provided by the aforesaid section 51 of the British North America Act and the terms of union between Canada and Newfoundland from time to time be increased or decreased accordingly.

There is an amendment thereto: Mr. Knowles moved that the figure of 0 per cent be substituted for the 15 per cent mentioned in the main motion.

The CHAIRMAN: Those in favour of the amendment? Contrary?

Mr. ROSS: Can we have a recorded vote?

Mr. KNOWLES: Yes, Mr. Chairman, unless you are declaring that the yeas ave it?

(Vote recorded.)

The CHAIRMAN: I declare the amendment lost.

All in favour of the main motion?

Carried.

We will have a recorded vote on that.

(Vote recorded.)

The CLERK: Yeas, 28; nays, none.

The CHAIRMAN: I declare the motion carried. Now, gentlemen the next order of business is the appointment of the provincial subcommittees. If you will permit me I shall read them to the committee and then if there are any objections or changes the members want to make we can consider them.

ONTARIO: Blair, W. G., Fleming, D. M., Gauthier, J. L., Harris, Hon. W. E., Knowles, S. H., McCubbin, Robert, McIlraith, G. J. (Convenor), Murphy, J. W., Robinson, W. A.

QUEBEC: Balcer, Leon, Denis, A., Gauthier, Pierre, Picard, L. Philippe (Convenor), Whitman, F. P.

MARITIMES: Brooks, A. J., Kirk, J. R., Nowlan, G. C., MacNaught, J. Watson (Convenor), McWilliam, G. R., Wright, P. E.

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Fulton, E. D., Laing, Arthur (Convenor), MacDougall, L., Murray, G. M., Argue, H.

MANITOBA: Knowles, Stanley H., Ross, J. A., Viau, Fernand (Convenor), Winkler, H. W.

ALBERTA: Decore, John, Fair, Robert, Harkness, D. S., Shaw, F. D., Welbourn, J. W. (Convener).

SASKATCHEWAN: Argue, H. R., Boucher, W. A. (Convenor), Dewar, A. E., Diefenbaker, J. G., Whiteside, H. G., Wright, P. E.

YUKON: Knowles, S. H., Murray, G. M. (Convenor), Harkness, D. S., Welbourn, J. W.

Mr. MURRAY: I agree to that.

Mr. LAING: Due to communication features more than regional.

The CHAIRMAN: I only nominated Mr. Viau chairman to make sure that he did some extra work, and he is quite willing to serve, but if the British Columbia members on the Liberal side want to name someone I will put his name on now.

Mr. MURRAY: I would suggest Mr. Welbourn if it is in order.

The CHAIRMAN: I am leaving Mr. Knowles on because he was a member of that subcommittee in 1947.

Any objections?

Carried.

It is formally moved by Mr. Gauthier that these subcommittees be so constituted. All in favour?

Carried.

Now, I suggest for the committee's consideration that some of the provinces have practically no problems in respect to redistribution, and that those provinces should be prepared to report to this committee not later than the end of next week or early in the week following, and if it is the desire of the committee that I should now fix next Thursday morning as the day of our next meeting, or the following Tuesday afternoon, we could then hear, I would hope, from the maritime provinces, British Columbia, Alberta, and the Yukon MacKenzie unless others might have had your work completed by that time.

Mr. MURPHY: On the 13th of May?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. FAIR: Notices of the meeting will be sent out?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. FLEMING: Is it going to be possible to resume this very considerable task within that space of time? After all, this is Friday. Would it not be safer to make it a week from Tuesday?

Mr. MURPHY: That is what he did.

The CHAIRMAN: That is right.

Mr. FLEMING: I would say that it would be better to make it a week from Tuesday. Next Thursday would give these committees only five days.

The CHAIRMAN: In particular cases there are not very many provinces which are directly concerned. They are very simple, actually, if I understand it correctly; but if you feel you want more time, we can take it.

Mr. KNOWLES: At what stage of the game do you propose to discuss constitutional procedure? Will it be today or at the next meeting or after the sub-committees have reported?

The CHAIRMAN: At the next meeting. We won't get into that today.

Mr. KNOWLES: If that is the case and there is a meeting next Thursday morning, might it not be in order, if some provinces wish to report, that they do so at the same time and we in addition could devote some time at that meeting to a discussion of the procedure to be followed with respect to the constitution?

The CHAIRMAN: Can we fix on next Thursday morning for that purpose?

Mr. HARKNESS: At what time?

The CHAIRMAN: I am in favour of half past eight, but it is up to the Committee.

Mr. HARKNESS: Two or three other committees will be meeting on that morning, at least 2 other committees.

The CHAIRMAN: You will have to elect which one to belong to.

Mr. KNOWLES: I suggest half past nine. I take it that you are thinking in terms of standard time, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: We met at half past nine. It is now 11 o'clock and we have got through something which a lot of people said would take us a week to do. While we are here today, we have with us Dr. Ollivier and he might pound some of the legal points so that they can be turned over in your mind in the meantime.

Dr. P. M. OLLIVIER: (Parliamentary Counsel, House of Commons): Mr. Chairman,

The B.N.A. (No. 2) Act, 1949, introduced an amendment to section 91 of the B.N.A. Act, 1867, which relates to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada. By that amendment, it was made lawful for the Parliament of Canada to amend the Canadian Constitution with certain exceptions which were enumerated in the amendment. Sections 51, 51A and 52 do not fall within these exceptions and can, therefore, be amended by the Federal Parliament.

The next question is: How can this be done? In other words, what procedure should be followed to change the fundamental law? The answer is that legally it can be done either directly or indirectly. It can be done directly by simply bringing in a bill which would be contradictory to section 91 of the B.N.A. Act as it now stands.

On the other hand, it might be done directly by introducing a measure to amend the Constitution. In this case, the Act would be entitled: "An Act to amend The British North America Act, 1867", and its short title would be: "The British North America Act, 1952".

A third way of proceeding would be by an Act along the lines of Mr. Knowles' bill of the current session respecting the Quorum of the House of Commons.

Re the Act to readjust the Representation in the House of Commons: If this Act should happen not to be in accordance with the provisions of section 91 of the B.N.A. Act, as it now stands, a clause could be inserted substituting new provisions as to the readjustment of representation in the Commons to replace the present provisions, and a further clause to the effect that:

Section fifty-one of *The British North America Act, 1867*, chapter three of the Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1867, is repealed in so far as the same is part of the law of Canada.

Now if I should be asked which of these three methods is preferable, I would have no hesitation in selecting the second. If the Constitution is amended directly, we are liable to run into a certain amount of confusion from the fact that the Imperial Act still contains a provision which, though no longer in force or effective, has not been repealed. Parliamentarians and students referring to the B.N.A. Act will read therein a clause in contradiction to the actual state of the law—as stated in our own statutes.

There might be some justification in the first method, that of the indirect procedure, if section 51 were prefaced as, for instance, section 40, with the words: "Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides". However, section 51 is very direct and contains no condition as to time or subsequent action by the Parliament of Canada.

The British North America Act, 1867, is not just an ordinary statute. It is part of our Constitution, the most important part, the fundamental law of the state, directing the principles upon which the government is founded, and, for these reasons, it should not be lightly amended, nor should it be amended by indirect legislation; in other words, by legislation by reference.

A further argument for the direct method is this: Since Canada has been given the right to amend her Constitution, it is important to be able in future to locate such amendments quickly. Where will one look for them? If the amending Acts are intituled, "An Act to amend The British North America Act, 1867", they will be found immediately in the indexes under that heading. On the other hand, if they are spread throughout the statutes under several headings, as, for instance, "An Act respecting the Quorum of the House", and, "An Act respecting the Representation in the House of Commons", it will mean having to go through some hundreds of statutes to find the required constitutional amendment.

If this amendment to section 51 is made, it will be the first amendment made to the B.N.A. Act, 1867, pursuant to the 1949 statute. Therefore, it is important that the method be very carefully considered as it will set the pattern for many future amendments.

As a matter of fact, I made the rough draft of the British North America Act according to this motion of 15 per cent, and Mr. Knowles might like to see it.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, if there is any discussion on this we might have it at this time. The Department of Justice will have someone here in a moment, and we can hear his opinions as well.

Mr. FLEMING: May I see that motion?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. FLEMING: Mr. Chairman, I think the concluding words that Dr. Ollivier uttered are very important for us not because of what we are going to do now, but to set a pattern which is likely to be followed in the years to come. This is the first occasion on which parliament has been called upon to exercise the powers conferred by the British North America No. 2 Act 1949, and for the reasons he mentioned and for others as well, I urge that we abandon any thought of following procedure No. 1 and I urge that procedure No. 3, while not as objectionable to procedure No. 1 nevertheless should not be favourably considered; and I submit that the proper course to follow is the second course, namely, the direct method, provided, first of all for the amendment of the British North America Act and in the second place by separate measures to proceed to exercise the powers that will be acquired by parliament in the light of an amendment to the British North America Act. If we do not do it that way, what we are doing in effect is to reduce the British North America Act to the same status as every other act or statute of the Parliament of Canada; and the moment we do that, we have destroyed the place of the British North America Act as being the fundamental written law of this country. To me it is unthinkable, that we, as the Parliament of Canada, should blithely go ahead and amend the British North America Act the same as any other act of this parliament. I doubt very much if there are any of us here who can fully foresee the full and far-reaching consequences of following a course of that kind.

Let us not take the British North America Act down from its present position and reduce it to that of a statute which could be amended without any reference at all to this fundamental position, the bed rock of the constitution of this country, the embodiment of almost all of the written part of the constitution, the thing that embodied what was after all an agreement between the provinces in 1867. I suggest to you that there are none of us here this

morning who will see the end of this from the beginning we are making now. Therefore I cannot be too strong in urging that we should not follow a course which is going to reduce a statute of such importance or fundamental scope as the British North America Act. Let us treat it with respect, a respect that is owed to it not only on historical but also on constitutional grounds. Therefore I urge as strongly as I can on the committee that the only course in a matter of this kind that should be considered is course No. 2.

Mr. KNOWLES: Are you going to close off this discussion now, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, and I must explain that the representative from the Department of Justice who was to be here is not available, so I suggest that we wait until next Thursday.

Dr. OLLIVIER: Mr. Chairman, if we are going to have an amendment to the British North America Act, I think the act should be introduced first and passed by the House before the Representation Act is passed.

Mr. FLEMING: I agree with you. That was one of the things I was contending for.

Mr. KNOWLES: I think we are dealing with a matter which is extremely interesting and important and I am very glad to hear both Dr. Ollivier and Mr. Fleming express their objections to what was described as the indirect method. I think we are all agreed that even though we might have the authority to do so, it would be bad legislation for us to pass a law repugnant to another law particularly when that other law is the constitution of the country. I am interested, but perhaps that interest does not go beyond Dr. Ollivier and myself, in remarks in describing the differences between method No. 2 and method No. 3, namely in the distinction which Dr. Ollivier has drawn in this matter between this bill and the bill he helped me to draw for the quorum of the House of Commons.

Dr. OLLIVIER: I have changed my mind.

Mr. KNOWLES: I suspected that you had changed your mind; and that, as a matter of fact, might make it desirable for me to go over my quorum bill with Dr. Ollivier again and make some changes in it. I think the differences are mainly in the name. I see Dr. Ollivier nods his head up and down. When any change is made in the constitution I think he said that it would be well to have such amending legislation entitled in such a way that it could be readily found. I haven't got my copy of the bill to change the quorum in front of me but I know it pretty well. As I see it the main difference is in the name. It was entitled an Act respecting the Quorum of the House of Commons. In this case, the draft bill prepared by Dr. Ollivier is entitled an Act to amend the British North America Act. When you get down to the substance of the bill, either bill does the same thing. My bill actually changes section 48 of the British North America Act and repeals section 48 of that Act; and Dr. Ollivier's Act, I submit respectfully, does the same thing. So that in either case we would be exercising authority granted to us by subsection 1 of section 91 of the British North America Act as indicated by the constitutional amendment number 2 of 1949.

Mr. Chairman, I am a little puzzled at what Mr. Fleming said. He came all out for this direct method. He said that he would support a bill of this kind, certainly, rather than the indirect method. Then he says he does not want the constitution reduced, as he put it, to the status where we can amend it by simply putting a bill through the House of Commons. But that is what this bill does. However, that principle was decided by parliament in 1949. We decided that with respect to matters exclusively federal, apart from questions that were entrenched, that the constitution of Canada could be amended by the parliament of Canada.

Mr. FLEMING: I think that what I said was that I preferred method number 2 or number 3.

Mr. KNOWLES: Methods number 3 and 2, as Dr. Ollivier has agreed, are almost identical.

Dr. OLLIVIER: No, no.

Mr. KNOWLES: The only difference is as to whether it should take the form of an amendment to the British North America Act or whether you put into the title the substance of the bill. I have in my hand a copy of Dr. Ollivier's draft bill respecting this matter and this is just a bill which will go through the House of Commons and it will repeal section 51 of the British North America Act as it now stands and substitute for that another proposition. In other words, we are by this method amending the British North America Act with the same facility with which we put any other statute through parliament; and, as I say Mr. Chairman, the right to do that was decided upon in principle by parliament in 1949 when we passed in both Houses a resolution asking Westminster to amend the British North America Act. It subsequently received approval at Westminster, and that is now the law of the land. So far as federal matters in general are concerned, and particularly, so far as the question of redistribution is concerned, the British North America Act has been amended a number of times. I will not repeat my speech in the House, but it has been done in the House on at least four occasions, two of them under a Conservative government and two under a Liberal government, which established the principle that the British North America Act can be amended by parliament with respect to distribution. It was done just as simply as that. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, it was done more simply than would now be the case. We went through the red tape of sending a message to Westminster; but so far as parliament was concerned, it was a one stage debate, it was a debate on a notice of motion that a certain resolution be passed. That is all there was to it. Now a bill will have to go through the several stages of first, second and third reading, with a committee stage in between. As I say, I really support this method of doing it and I agree with Dr. Ollivier's views that we should carry this direct method to the further step of enacting this constitutional amendment bill first. Then, after doing that, we could go to work on a representation bill to be prepared on the basis of the constitution as amended. But, as I say, I am glad to see it being done by the direct method, and I appreciate the further attention Dr. Ollivier has given to this very important subject.

Mr. McILRAITH: Mr. Chairman, I have been very much interested in Dr. Ollivier's submission this morning. It involves a point which I think all members will agree is very important and has wide implications. Now, I would like, before discussing the details as to which of these three alternative methods should be followed—I have some ideas on it—I would prefer to hear the opinion of the law officers in the Justice Department. I think anyone dealing with this subject will recognize that there is room for a difference of opinion, even as between lawyers, and I think we should hear what the Justice Department has to say on the matter before we proceed to debate this subject and discuss it fully in committee, and I am wondering if we should not have someone here from Justice.

The CHAIRMAN: I had that in mind, gentlemen, and Mr. Driedger is on his way over here now. I expect he will arrive any time now.

Dr. OLLIVIER: I might say to Mr. McIlraith that after preparing that memorandum I consulted with the Department of Justice, with Mr. Driedger, and I think that in all probability he will agree with me. I know that he is most anxious to discuss the matter.

Mr. McILRAITH: I for one do not want to take a firm decision without reading the opinions given by Dr. Ollivier this morning most carefully.

The CHAIRMAN: I think, as I said, that we will not come to any conclusion today.

Mr. McILRAITH: I would certainly like to hear a representative from the other department express his opinion on the points involved. I thoroughly agree that it is very important and should be given very careful consideration.

Mr. KNOWLES: Might I suggest, subject to whatever the committee might think after the justice representative has been heard, that the draft bill prepared by Dr. Ollivier might be included in the committee's records. It was prepared by Dr. Ollivier.

Dr. OLLIVIER: That is a preliminary draft only.

Mr. KNOWLES: Even if it is a preliminary draft I think that it would be well for us to have it in the record so that all members will have an opportunity of studying it.

The CHAIRMAN: In any event, we will have the views of the representative of the Department of Justice shortly and in view of that I hardly think it would be necessary to have that included in our record.

Here is Mr. Driedger now.

Now, gentlemen, perhaps Mr. Driedger of the Department of Justice would be good enough to express an opinion as to the various methods which can be adopted by way of legislation to carry out the decision of this committee which is to the effect that we desire to carry out this redistribution on the basis of the rules contained in section 51 of the B.N.A. Act, subject to the floor of 15 per cent as mentioned in the motion setting up the terms of reference to this committee.

Mr. E. A. DRIEDGER (*Department of Justice*): Well, I should think that a number of different courses would be open. The methods would fall I should think into two alternatives. First of all, whether an amendment could be made to section 51 by a direct method or whether it could be made by an indirect method; and by a direct method I mean a provision that says in effect that section 51 of the B.N.A. Act is either repealed and a new one substituted for it or is amended by adding something to it. A direct amendment I should think could be made by parliament under the authority of subsection 1, of section 91 of the British North America Act. The indirect method would be simply a statute of the parliament of Canada that provided for the desired representation in the desired way. Such a statute, again, would be under the authority of subsection 1 of section 91 of the British North America Act, which gives to parliament legislative jurisdiction in respect to the subject matter.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there anything you wish to add to that?

Mr. DRIEDGER: In what particular, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any questions?

Mr. FLEMING: Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that we invite Mr. Driedger to comment specifically on the two alternatives that were placed before us by Dr. Ollivier. That might help to clarify the matter in the minds of the members of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN: Perhaps Dr. Ollivier might just outline it.

Mr. DRIEDGER: I take it that the three methods referred to are, one: it can be done by the indirect method of simply bringing in a bill which would be contradictory to section 51 of the B.N.A. Act, as it now stands and, two: directly by introducing an amendment to amend the constitution and three by bringing in a printed draft bill along the lines of Mr. Knowles' bill to change the quorum of the House of Commons. Is that what you mean?

Mr. FLEMING: Yes. I thought probably the number 2 method would be the more desirable method to follow. Mr. Knowles' argument was for method number 3; some of the rest of us however, appear to favour method number 2.

Mr. KNOWLES: I do not think that I argued for method number 3 in preference to method number 2. I was simply making the point that there was not a great deal of distinction between them; they are both a direct method, although it was clear that Dr. Ollivier thought that method number 2 would prove to be the better of the two direct methods.

The CHAIRMAN: Might I interject here that we seem to be getting a little afield from our own particular duties. In stating his question a moment ago Mr. Fleming said that Dr. Ollivier said that a certain method was the proper one. I do not think he said that I think he expressed an opinion of preference as between the three; that he merely placed the matter before the committee. I am wondering whether this discussion is not travelling into a field which we should reserve for a later meeting of the committee. We have heard from Mr. Driedger as to his opinion on the matter. Do you not think it would be better to allow these gentlemen to confer and present their more considered opinions, to allow them an opportunity of coming to their conclusions and present a draft bill at the next meeting?

Mr. KNOWLES: That might be the better way to do it.

The CHAIRMAN: I think it would, if we can get the printing establishment working along those lines.

Mr. KNOWLES: They might agree on the wording of a draft bill.

The CHAIRMAN: I would hope they would.

The committee adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Sixth Session—Twenty-first Parliament
1952

- 52 R.2

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON

REDISTRIBUTION

Chairman: HON. WALTER HARRIS

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 2

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1952

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1952

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1952

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1952

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1952

WITNESSES:

Dr. Maurice Ollivier, Q.C., Parliamentary Counsel, House of Commons.

Mr. E. A. Driedger, Q.C., Parliamentary Counsel, Department of Justice.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

25 JULY 1952

ORDER OF REFERENCE

TUESDAY, May 20, 1952.

Ordered,—That the name of Mr. Leger be substituted for that of Mr. McWilliam on the said Committee.

REDISTRIBUTION

MONDAY, June 2, 1952.

Ordered,—That the name of Mr. Johnston be substituted for that of Mr. Shaw on the said Committee.

Attest.

LEON J. RAYMOND,
Clerk of the House.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Room 430
WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1952.

The Special Committee appointed to consider the result of the census of 1951 and the readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons necessitated thereby, met at 9.30 o'clock a.m. The chairman, Hon. Walter Harris, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Argue, Blair, Boucher, Decore, Dewar, Diefenbaker, Fair, Fleming, Fulton, Gauthier (*Sudbury*), Harkness, Harris (*Grey-Bruce*), Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Knowles, Laing, MacDougall, MacNaught, McIlraith, McWilliam, Murphy, Murray (*Cariboo*), Picard, Robinson, Ross (*Souris*), Viau, Welbourn, Whiteside, Whitman, Winkler.

The chairman asked whether or not any or all sub-committees on provincial schedules were prepared to report to the committee.

Nova Scotia	Progress reported.
Alberta	Progress reported.
Yukon—N.W.T.	Progress reported.
Ontario	No report yet.
Quebec	Progress reported.
British Columbia	Progress reported.
Manitoba	Progress reported.
Saskatchewan	No report yet.

The chairman urged the various sub-committees to expedite the work on their respective schedules because as these schedules are severally adopted by the Committee they may at once be placed in the hands of the Surveyor-General for Canada, for proper and legal definition of boundaries of each electoral division in conformity with the intent of the Committee.

Some discussion took place as to the time of the next sitting and, on motion of Mr. Fair, it was agreed that when the Committee adjourns this day, it stand adjourned until 9.30 o'clock a.m., Wednesday, May 21, or until such subsequent date upon which sub-committees are prepared to report to the Committee.

At 9.45 o'clock a.m., the Committee adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1952.

The Committee met at 9.30 o'clock a.m. The chairman, Hon. Walter Harris, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Blair, Decore, Dewar, Fair, Fleming, Fulton, Gauthier (*Sudbury*), Harkness, Harris (*Grey-Bruce*), Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Knowles, MacDougall, MacNaught, McCubbin, McIlraith, Murphy, Picard, Robinson, Ross (*Souris*), Shaw, Viau, Welbourn, Winkler.

In attendance: Mr. Nelson Castonguay, Chief Electoral Officer; Mr. J. D. Bradley, of the office of the Surveyor-General.

The Committee received reports of sub-committees on provincial schedules as follows:

SUB-COMMITTEE ON MARITIME PROVINCES

Mr. MacNaught, convenor thereof, presented an interim report as follows:

NEW BRUNSWICK:

No changes recommended.

NEWFOUNDLAND:

The following changes are suggested:

(a) The island of Iona shall be taken from the constituency of Burin-Burgeo and added to the constituency of St. John's West.

(b) The constituency of Bonavista-Twillingate shall consist of

1. the Districts of Twillingate, Fogo, Bonavista North and Bonavista South, but shall not include any part of the territory within a radius of five miles from the Railway Station at Gander;

2. all the unorganized territory bounded on the North and West by the District of Grand Falls, on the South by the Districts of Burgeo and LaPoile and Fortune Bay-Hermitage, on the East by the Districts of Trinity North, Bonavista South and Bonavista North.

(c) The constituency of Burin-Burgeo shall consist of the Districts of Placentia West, Burin, Fortune Bay-Hermitage, and Burgeo and LaPoile.

(d) The constituency of Grand Falls-White Bay shall be renamed Grand Falls-White Bay-Labrador. (This requires an amendment to the Act.)

(Sgd) J. W. MacNAUGHT.

On motion of Mr. MacNaught, seconded by Mr. Knowles, the said report was adopted.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON ALBERTA

Mr. Welbourne, convenor thereof, presented an interim report as follows:

This report has received the unanimous consent of all members of the sub-Committee.

The constituencies of Athabasca, Peace River, and Jasper-Edson, remain unchanged.

A third seat is to be set up in the City of Edmonton. Edmonton will now consist of Edmonton West, Edmonton East and Edmonton South.

Township 50, Ranges 22, 23, 24 and 25, Township 51, Ranges 22, 23, 24 and 25, Township 52, Ranges 22, 23 and 24, Township 53, Ranges 22 and 23, to be added to Edmonton South from the constituency of Wetaskiwin. Township 54, Range 22, to be added to Edmonton South from the constituency of Edmonton West.

Townships 51, 52, 53 and 54, in Range 21, to be added to Edmonton South from the constituency of Vegreville.

Township 50, Range 21, to be added to Edmonton South from the constituency of Camrose.

The constituency of Vegreville is to consist of the present area, less the four townships mentioned that are added to Edmonton South, plus an area from the present eastern boundary of Vegreville east to Range 6,

from the North Saskatchewan River south to the bottom of Township 50, and an area from the constituency of Camrose consisting of Township 50, Ranges 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

The constituency of Battle River-Camrose to consist of Ranges 1 to 6, from the North Saskatchewan River south to the southeast corner of Township 42, thence due west to the west side of Range 21, north to the north side of Township 49, east to Range 6, and north to the Saskatchewan River.

The constituency of Acadia to consist of: commencing at the Alberta-Saskatchewan border at the top of Township 41, due west to the west side of Range 23, south to the south side of Township 31, east to the river, south to the south side of Township 30, east to the west side of Range 17, again south to the river, and follow the river to the Alberta-Saskatchewan border.

The constituency of Wetaskiwin to consist of the present constituency, less the specified townships taken into Edmonton South and also less Township 40, Ranges 22 and 23 and Township 41, Ranges 22 and 23.

The constituency of Red Deer to consist of the present constituency less the area west of the river that is now included in Acadia.

To date the sub-committee has been unable to arrive at a unanimous agreement on the balance of the province.

(Sgd) J. W. Welbourn,
J. D. Shaw,
R. Fair,
D. S. Harkness,
J. L. MacDougall,
John Decore.

On motion of Mr. Welbourn, seconded by Mr. Shaw, the said report was adopted.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON QUEBEC

Mr. Picard, convenor thereof, reported progress.

At 9.45 o'clock a.m., the Committee adjourned to meet again at 9.30 o'clock a.m., Wednesday, June 4.

WEDNESDAY, June 4, 1952.

The Committee met at 9.30 o'clock a.m. The chairman, Hon. Walter Harris, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Balcer, Blair, Decore, Fair, Fleming, Fulton, Gauthier (*Sudbury*), Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Harkness, Harris (*Grey-Bruce*), Johnston, Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Knowles, Leger, MacDougall, MacNaught, McIlraith, Murphy, Nowlan, Picard, Robinson, Ross (*Souris*). Viau, Welbourn, Winkler.

In attendance: Mr. Nelson Castonguay, chief-electoral Officer.

The chairman invited the convenors of the sub-committees on provincial schedules to present their reports.

Whereupon, Mr. Welbourn, for the Alberta sub-committee presented the following:

Mr. Chairman, I would like to make an addition to the Interim Report submitted to the last Committee Meeting on Redistribution:

The following to be added at the end of Paragraph 5:—

The portions of the present constituencies of Edmonton East and Edmonton West lying south of the North Saskatchewan River to be included in the new proposed constituency of Edmonton South.

(Sgd.) J. W. WELBOURN.

On motion of Mr. Welbourn, seconded by Mr. Harkness, the said report was adopted.

Mr. Picard, for the Quebec sub-committee presented the following:

Your Sub-Committee begs leave to present the following as its first report:

Your Sub-Committee recommends that there be no changes in the limits existing at present in the Constituencies of the Province of Quebec outside the Island of Montreal and Jesus Island, except in the cases of the following Constituencies: Beauharnois, Berthier-Maskinongé, Chambly-Rouville, Gatineau, Hull, Kamouraska, Labelle, Montmagny-L'Islet, Terrebonne.

Your Sub-Committee recommends the following changes:

1. *Beauharnois*: That the Constituency of Beauharnois be known and designated as Beauharnois-Salaberry.

2. *Berthier-Maskinongé*: That the Constituency of Berthier-Maskinongé be known and designated as Berthier-Maskinongé-Delanaudière.

3. *Chambly-Rouville*: That the Constituency of Chambly-Rouville consist of the present provincial county of Chambly except the cities of Longueuil and St. Lambert, the towns of Montreal-South, Jacques-Cartier, Greenfield Park and Lemoyne, the municipality of Ste Famille de Boucherville and the Village of Boucherville;

(b) the County of Rouville (except that part of the County included in the Municipalities of St. Paul D'Abbotsford, St. Ange-Gardien, St. Cesaire and the Villages of Canrobert and St. Cesaire) and the town of Marieville, the town of Belœil and that part of the County of Vercheres included in the Village of McMasterville and the municipalities of St. Julie and St. Mathieu.

4. That a new constituency, designated as LONGUEUIL be constituted and consist of:

(a) the cities of Longueuil and St. Lambert, the towns of Montreal South, Jacques-Cartier, Greenfield Park and Lemoyne.

5. *Gatineau-Hull*: That the townships of:

	Pop.
Templeton West	794
Templeton North	937
Buckingham West	319
Buckingham Canton	541
Portland East	725
Mulgrave & Derry	97
	<hr/>
	3413

at present included within the boundaries of the constituency of Hull be now transferred to the Constituency of Gatineau.

6. *Kamouraska-Montmagny-L'Islet*: That lots 7 to 44 of ranges 2 and 3 of the township of Casgrain at present included in the boundaries of the County of Montmagny-L'Islet be transferred to the Constituency of Kamouraska. Lots 19

and following of range 8 of the township of Lafontaine at present included in the Constituency of Kamouraska be transferred to the Constituency of Montmagny-L'Islet.

7. *Labelle-Terrebonne*: That the municipalities of Lac-Tremblant North and that part of the municipality of Mont-Tremblant at present included within the boundaries of the Constituency of Labelle be now included in the Constituency of Terrebonne.

Your Sub-Committee will report at a later date on the constituencies located on the Island of Montreal and Jesus-Island.

(signed) L. Philippe Picard,
Pièrre Gauthier, M.D., M.P.,
Azellius Denis,
Leon Balcer,
F. P. Whitman.

On motion of Mr. Picard, seconded by Mr. Balcer, the said report was adopted.

The chairman read the following letter:

OTTAWA, May 20, 1952.

Mr. S. H. Knowles, M.P.,
Room 607—House of Commons,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Dear Mr. Knowles:

Following our meeting of the Yukon and Northwest Territories Committee on Redistribution, the Chief Electoral Officer, Mr. Castonguay, submitted the enclosed memorandum. I am enclosing a copy of the definitions of the descriptions for the electoral districts of Yukon and Mackenzie River which were prepared by the Surveyor-General at the direction of the Yukon and Northwest Territories Committee on Redistribution.

I am told by Mr. Castonguay that he respectfully submits that a related amendment would consist in striking out the expression "electoral district of Yukon-Mackenzie River" wherever it appears in The Canada Elections Act and in the Schedules thereto, and substituting therefor in each case the expression "electoral districts of Yukon and Mackenzie River".

Yours very truly,
(signed) GEORGE M. MURRAY

YUKON TERRITORY

There shall be in the Yukon Territory one electoral district named and described as follows, which shall return one member:

YUKON consisting of the Yukon Territory as bounded and described in the Schedule to Chapter 41 of the Statutes of Canada 1901.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

There shall be in the Northwest Territories one electoral district named and described as follows, which shall return one member:

MACKENZIE RIVER consisting of the District of Mackenzie as bounded and described in Order-in-Council number six hundred and fifty-five (655) dated the sixteenth day of March nineteen hundred and eighteen, which reads as follows:

The Provisional District of Mackenzie bound on the west by the Yukon Territory; on the south by the parallel of the sixtieth degree of north latitude;

on the east by the second meridian in the system of Dominion Land surveys as the same may be hereafter defined in accordance with the said system, and on the north by the continental shore of the Arctic Ocean.

On motion of Mr. Knowles, seconded by Mr. Harkness, the Schedules of Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories, hereinabove described were adopted.

At 9.55 o'clock a.m., the Committee adjourned to meet again at 9.30 o'clock a.m., Friday June, 6.

FRIDAY, June 6, 1952.

The meeting called for 9.30 o'clock a.m., did not take place for lack of quorum.

Members present: Messrs. Fair, Fleming, Gauthier, (*Portneuf*), Harkness, Harris (*Grey-Bruce*), Johnston, Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Knowles, McIlraith, Murray (*Cariboo*), Nowlan, Robinson, Ross, (*Souris*), Welbourn, Winkler.

MONDAY, June 9, 1952.

The meeting called for 9.30 o'clock a.m., did not take place for lack of quorum.

Members present: Messrs. Diefenbaker, Fair, Fleming, Gauthier (*Sudbury*), Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Harkness, Harris (*Grey-Bruce*), Johnston, Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Knowles, Leger, MacDougall, McIlraith, Murray (*Cariboo*), Welbourn, Winkler.

The Committee met at 2.00 o'clock p.m. The Chairman, Hon. Walter E. Harris, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Brooks, Diefenbaker, Fair, Fleming, Gauthier (*Sudbury*), Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Harkness, Harris (*Grey-Bruce*), Johnston, Kirk (*Antigonish-Buysborough*), Knowles, Leger, MacDougall, McIlraith, Murray (*Cariboo*), Welbourn, Whiteside, Whitman, Winkler.

In attendance: Mr. Nelson Castonguay, Chief Electoral Officer.

Mr. Gauthier (*Portneuf*), for Mr. Picard, presented the second report of the Quebec sub-committee as follows:

DOLLARD consisting of that part of the Island of Montreal bounded by a line commencing at a point situated at the intersection of the South boundary of the town of Montreal North with Fleury Street thence easterly following the said boundary of the town of Montreal North; thence continuing easterly, southerly and easterly following the south-western and southern boundary of the town of St. Michel-de-Laval, to its intersection with Cote St. Michel road; thence southwesterly following Cote St. Michel road to St. Hubert street; thence easterly following St. Hubert street to Leman street; thence southerly following Leman street to Foucher street; thence easterly following Foucher street to Guizot street; thence southerly following Guizot street to the C.P.R. main track; thence westerly following the C.P.R. main track to Cremazie Boulevard; thence southerly following Cremazie Boulevard; thence continuing southerly and southwesterly following Cote de Liesse road to Montee Vertu public road; thence westerly following the said Montee Vertu public road

to Cote-de-la-Vertu road; thence southerly following Cote-de-la-Vertu road to Montee Bois Franc public road; thence westerly, southwesterly and westerly following the said Montee Bois Franc public road to Cote St. Louis or Du Bois Franc road; thence northeasterly following the St. Louis or Du Bois Franc road to Montee St. Laurent and its prolongation to the southern boundary of the city of Montreal; thence easterly and northerly following the said boundary of the city of Montreal to the southeast corner of Marcellin Wilson Park; thence continuing northerly along the east boundary of Marcellin Wilson Park and its northerly prolongation along the western boundary of St. Laurent Parish, the said western boundary of St. Laurent Parish and its prolongation to the C.P.R. main track; thence easterly following the C.P.R. main track to the southerly prolongation of Fleury street; thence northerly along the said prolongation of Fleury street and continuing north following Fleury street to Clark street; thence westerly following Clark street to Dick street; thence northerly following Dick street to St. Laurent Boulevard; thence easterly following St. Laurent Boulevard to Fleury street; thence northerly following Fleury street to the point of commencement.

HOCHELAGA consisting of that part of the city of Montreal bounded by a line commencing at a point situated at the intersection of Dandurand street and avenue d'Orleans; thence easterly following avenue d'Orleans to Rachel street; thence northerly to Boulevard Pie IX; thence easterly following Boulevard Pie IX and its prolongation to the bank of the St. Lawrence river; thence following the bank of the St. Lawrence river to the prolongation of Bercey street; thence westerly following the said prolongation of Bercey street to its intersection with C.P.R. main track; thence northwesterly following the C.P.R. main track across the Hochelaga C.P.R. yard to Ontario street; thence westerly following the C.P.R. main track to its intersection with Iberville street; thence westerly following Iberville street to Masson street; thence northerly following Masson street to 1st. Avenue; thence westerly following 1st. Avenue to Dandurand street; thence northerly following Dandurand street to the point of commencement.

JACQUES-CARTIER-LASALLE consisting of that part of the Island of Montreal lying south of a line commencing at a point situated at the intersection of the northern boundary of Ville-Lasalle with the left bank of the St. Lawrence river; thence westerly, northerly and westerly following the said boundary of Ville-Lasalle to the east side of Lachine Canal; thence southwesterly along said Lachine Canal to the easterly prolongation of the southern boundary of Montreal West; thence westerly along the said prolongation and following the said southern boundary of the town of Montreal West to the southern limit of the Village of Cote-St.-Luc; thence skirting around the southern limit of the Village of Cote-St.-Luc to the northeastern limit of lot 566. (Five hundred and sixty-six); thence northwesterly along the said limit of lot 566 (Five hundred and sixty-six to Cote-de-Liesse road; thence southwesterly following Cote-de-Liesse road to a public road known as Montee Vertu; thence northwesterly following said Montee Vertu public road to Cote-de-la-Vertu road; thence southwesterly following Cote-de-la-Vertu road to a public road known as Montee-Bois-Franc; thence northwesterly, westerly and northwesterly following the said Montee-Bois-Franc to Cote St. Louis or Bois Franc road; thence northeasterly following Cote St. Louis or Bois Franc road, to the southern limit of the Village of Saraguay; thence northwesterly following the said southern limit of the Village of Saraguay to the eastern limit of Laval County; together with Ile Bizard, Ile Dorval, Iles Heron and all other islands in Riviere-des-Prairies and the St. Lawrence river not included in the adjacent counties.

LAFONTAINE consisting of that part of the city of Montreal bounded by a line commencing at a point situated at the intersection of Sherbrooke Street East with the C.P.R. main track; thence southerly following Sherbrooke Street East

The Committee reverted back for a brief period, to the study of proposed Draft one, "An Act to amend the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1951".

At 2.30 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned to meet again at 9.30 o'clock a.m. Tuesday, June 10, 1952.

TUESDAY, June 10, 1952.

The Committee met at 9:30 o'clock a.m. The Chairman, Hon. Walter Harris, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Balcer, Blair, Diefenbaker, Fair, Fleming, Gauthier (*Sudbury*), Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Harkness, Harris (*Grey-Bruce*), Johnston, Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Knowles, Leger, MacDougall, MacNaught, McCubbin, McIlraith, Murphy, Murray (*Cariboo*), Viau, Welbourn, Whiteside, Winkler.

In attendance: Dr. Maurice Ollivier, Q.C., Parliamentary Counsel, House of Commons; Mr. E. A. Driedger, Q.C., Parliamentary Counsel, Department of Justice; Mr. Nelson Castonguay, Chief Electoral Officer.

The Committee considered the proposed motion of Mr. McIlraith which was moved at the previous meeting held at 2:00 o'clock p.m., Monday, June 9th, viz:

1. In order to carry out the unanimous opinion of this Committee as recorded on May 2 that it is desirable to make further rules in connection with the readjustment of representation in the House of Commons, it is advisable to pass an Act to repeal and re-enact, with alterations, Section 51 of the British North America Act as in Draft 1.
2. That there be a separate Representation Act as in Draft 5.

Beforehand, however, the Chairman informed the Committee that the title of the proposed draft bill One was modified by adding thereto the year "1951" the following words: "with respect to the Readjustment of Representation in the House of Commons".

Mr. MacDougall moved that the proposed motion of Mr. McIlraith be amended by striking out all the words after "Act" in paragraph 2 thereof.

Mr. Driedger, was called. The witness was questioned in respect to the purport of Draft One as compared to the other drafts concerning the proposed amendments to the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1951.

Dr. Ollivier was also heard on several matters arising out of Mr. Driedger's examination.

The witness and Dr. Ollivier were in turn thanked by the Chairman for their contribution and both were retired.

Mr. Knowles moved the two following alternate motions which were ruled out of order on the grounds that the terms of either one dealt with the readjustment in the representation of the House of Commons, one to be made in or after 1961 and thus without the scope of the Committee's term of Order of Reference:

1. That all the words after the word "provides," in the next to the last line of Section 51 (1) be deleted and the following words be substituted therefor:

"provided however that the said re-adjustment shall be made, subject to any further rules laid down by Parliament, by a Redistribution Commission to be established by the Parliament of Canada, such readjustment to be subject and according to the following rules:"

2. That all the words after the word "provides", in the next to the last line of Section 51 (1) be deleted and that the following words be substituted therefor:

"provided however that the readjustment to be effected following the decennial census of 1961, and each decennial census thereafter, shall be made, subject to any further rules laid down by Parliament, by a Redistribution Commission to be established by the Parliament of Canada not later than December 31, 1955, such readjustment to be subject and according to the following rules:"

And the question having been put on the proposed amendment of Mr. MacDougall to the motion of Mr. McIlraith the said amendment was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. McIlraith's motion, as amended, was adopted.

Thereupon, the Chairman read a modified report to the House embodying therein both, the recommendation for the passing of an Act to amend the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1951, and the names and boundaries of 97 electoral districts upon which the Committee had, to this date, agreed.

The said report was adopted and ordered to be presented to the House as the Second Report.

At 10:45 o'clock a.m., the Committee adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chair.

ANTOINE CHASSE
Clerk of the Committee.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE

The Special Committee appointed to consider the results of the census of 1951 and the readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons necessitated thereby, begs leave to present the following as a

SECOND REPORT

Pursuant to the Order of Reference of the House of Monday, April 21, 1952, your Committee has given careful consideration to the question as to whether or not the said readjustment should be made in strict accord with the rules presently set out in the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1951, and the other statutes in that behalf.

Your Committee is of the opinion that it is desirable, and it so recommends, that the representation of the Provinces in the House of Commons shall be in accordance with the rules presently set out in the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1951, and the other statutes in that behalf, PROVIDED HOWEVER:

(a) That the representation of any Province on the re-adjustment of the representation of the Provinces on the completion of each decennial census including that for the year 1951 shall not be reduced by more than 15% below the representation to which such province was entitled under rules 1 to 4, inclusive, in subsection (1) of section 51 of the British North America Act at the last preceding readjustment of the representation of the province; and that there shall be no reduction in the representation of any province as a result of which that province would have a smaller number of Members than that of any other province which, according to the results of the then last decennial census, did not have a larger population; and

(b) That there shall be assigned separately two Members instead of one to the Yukon and Northwest Territories or any part therof, and that the total number of Members as provided by the aforesaid section 51 of the British North America Act and the Terms of Union between Canada and Newfoundland from time to time be increased or decreased accordingly.

Therefore, your Committee further recommends that in order to carry out the unanimous opinion of the Committee it is advisable to pass an Act to repeal and re-enact, with alterations, Section 51 of the British North America Act as set out in the following proposed draft Bill:

“An Act to amend the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1951 with respect to the readjustment of representation in the House of Commons.”

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. Section fifty-one of the British North America Act, 1867, as enacted by the British North America Act, 1946, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

“51. (1) Subject as hereinafter provided, the number of members of the House of Commons shall be two hundred and sixty-three and the representation of the provinces therein shall forthwith upon the coming into force of this section and thereafter on the completion of each decennial census be readjusted by such authority, in such manner, and from such

time as the Parliament of Canada from time to time provides, subject and according to the following rules:

1. There shall be assigned to each of the provinces a number of members computed by dividing the total population of the provinces by two hundred and sixty-one and by dividing the population of each province by the quotient so obtained, disregarding, except as herein-after in this section provided, the remainder, if any, after the said process of division.

2. If the total number of members assigned to all the provinces pursuant to rule one is less than two hundred and sixty-one, additional members shall be assigned to the provinces (one to a province) having remainders in the computation under rule one commencing with the province having the largest remainder and continuing with the other provinces in the order of magnitude of their respective remainders until the total number of members assigned is two hundred and sixty-one.

3. Notwithstanding anything in this section, if upon completion of a computation under rules one and two, the number of members to be assigned to a province is less than the number of senators representing the said province, rules one and two shall cease to apply in respect of the said province, and there shall be assigned to the said province a number of members equal to the said number of senators.

4. In the event that rules one and two cease to apply in respect of a province then, for the purpose of computing the number of members to be assigned to the provinces in respect of which rules one and two continue to apply, the total population of the provinces shall be reduced by the number of the population of the province in respect of which rules one and two have ceased to apply and the number two hundred and sixty-one shall be reduced by the number of members assigned to such province pursuant to rule three.

5. On any such readjustment the number of members for any province shall not be reduced by more than fifteen per cent below the representation to which such province was entitled under rules one to four of this subsection at the last preceding readjustment of the representation of that province, and there shall be no reduction in the representation of any province as a result of which that province would have a smaller number of members than any other province that according to the results of the then last decennial census did not have a larger population; but for the purposes of any subsequent readjustment of representation under this section any increase in the number of members of the House of Commons resulting from the application of this rule shall not be included in the divisor mentioned in rules one to four of this subsection.

6. Such readjustment shall not take effect until the termination of the then existing Parliament.

(2) The Yukon Territory as constituted by chapter forty-one of the Statutes of Canada, 1901, shall be entitled to one member, and such other part of Canada not comprised within a province as may from time to time be defined by the Parliament of Canada shall be entitled to one member".

2. This Act may be cited as the British North America Act, 1952, and the British North America Acts 1867 to 1951 and this Act may be cited together as the British North America Acts 1867 to 1952".

In conformity with the provisions set out in the above proposed draft bill your committee has proceeded with the preparation of schedules to a separate Representation Act in a form which shall be submitted later and has to this date agreed on the names and boundaries of 97 electoral districts described hereafter.

NEW BRUNSWICK

There shall be in the province of New Brunswick ten electoral districts, named and described as follows, each of which shall return one member:—

1. CHARLOTTE consisting of the county of Charlotte.
2. GLOUCESTER consisting of the county of Gloucester.
3. KENT consisting of the county of Kent.
4. NORTHUMBERLAND consisting of the county of Northumberland.
5. RESTIGOUCHE-MADAWASKA consisting of the counties of Restigouche and Madawaska.
6. ROYAL consisting of the counties of Kings and Queens.
7. SAINT JOHN-ALBERT consisting of the city of Saint John and the counties of Saint John and Albert.
8. VICTORIA-CARLETON consisting of the counties of Victoria and Carleton.
9. WESTMORLAND consisting of the county of Westmorland.
10. YORK-SUNBURY consisting of the counties of York and Sunbury.

(No change.)

QUEBEC

In the following description any reference to "county" means a county municipality as named and described in section 17 of chapter 3 of the Revised Statutes of the province of Quebec, 1941.

ARGENTEUIL-DEUX-MONTAGNES consisting of:

- (a) the county of Argenteuil and the towns of Barkmere and Lachute;
- (b) the county of Deux-Montagnes and the town of Oka-sur-le-Lac.
(No change.)

BEAUCE consisting of:

- (a) the county of Beauce (except the municipality des Saints Anges and the township of Metgermette-South) and the towns of Beauceville and Beauceville-East;
- (b) that part of the county of Frontenac included in the municipalities of Risborough and part of Marlow, St. Gedeon, St. Hilaire-de-Dorset and the village of St. Ludger. *(No change.)*

BEAUHARNOIS-SALABERRY consisting of:

- (a) the county of Beauharnois, the cities of Salaberry-de-Valleyfield and Beauharnois and the town of Maple Grove;

- (b) that part of the county of Chateauguay included in the municipality of St. Joachim-de-Chateauguay and the towns of Chateauguay, Chateauguay Heights, and De Lery;
- (c) that part of the county of Huntingdon included in the municipalities of St. Anicet and Ste. Barbe. (*No change in boundaries*).

BELLECHASSE consisting of:

- (a) the county of Bellechasse;
- (b) that part of the county of Lévis included in the municipalities of Rivièr-Boyer, St. Henri-de-Lauzon and the village of St. Henri;
- (c) that part of the county of Dorchester included in the municipality of St.-Luc-de-Dijon;
- (d) that part of the county of Montmagny included in the municipalities of Berthier and St. Francois-de-la-Rivièr-de-Sud. (*No change*).

BERTHIER-MASKINONGÉ-DELANAUDIÈRE consisting of:

- (a) the county of Berthier and the town of Berthierville;
- (b) the county of Maskinongé and the town of Louiseville;
- (c) that part of the county of Joliette included in Gouin township. (*No change in boundaries*).

BONAVVENTURE consisting of the county of Bonaventure.

BROME-MISSISQUOI consisting of:

- (a) the county of Brome;
- (b) the county of Missisquoi and the towns of Bedford, Farnham and Cowansville. (*No change*).

CHAMBLY-ROUVILLE consisting of:

- (a) the county of Chamby, less the municipality of the parish of Ste. Famille-de-Boucherville, and the municipality of the village of Boucherville;
- (b) the town of Fort Chamby;
- (c) the county of Rouville, less the municipalities of St. Paul-d'Abbotsford, St. Ange-Gardien, St. Césaire, and the villages of Canrobert and St. Césaire;
- (d) the town of Marievile;
- (e) the town of Beloeil and that part of the county of Verchères included in the village of McMasterville and the municipalities of Ste. Julie and St. Mathieu.

CHAMPLAIN consisting of the city of Cap-de-la-Madeleine, the town of St. Tite and that part of the county of Champlain included in the municipalities of La Visitation-de-Champlain, Notre-Dame du-Mont-Carmel, St. Adelphe, Ste. Anne-de-la-Pérade, St. François-Xavier-de-Batiscan, Ste. Geneviève-de-Batiscan, St. Jacques-des-Piles, St. Louis-de-France, St. Luc, Ste. Marthe-du-Cap-de-la-Madeleine, St. Maurice, St. Narcisse, St. Prosper, St. Séverin, St. Stanislas, Ste. Thèle, St. Théophile, St. Timothée, St. Tite and the villages of Champlain, Deux-Rivières, La-Pérade, St. Georges and Ste. Thèle. (*No change*).

CHAPLEAU consisting of:

- (a) the county of Abitibi (except that part situated west of Bell River and south of the townships of Roquemaure, Palmarolle, Poulearès, Privat, Launay, Trécesson, Figuery, Landrienne, Fiedmont, Courville and Senneterre) and the town of Amos;
- (b) that part of the counties of Champlain and St. Maurice included in the townships of Potherie, Picard, Bisaillon, Olscamp, Payment and Adams and all the townships situated to the northwest of the townships previously enumerated;
- (c) the territories included in the districts of Abitibi and Mistassini. (*No change*).

CHARLEVOIX consisting of:

- (a) the county of Charlevoix-East;
- (b) the county of Charlevoix-West and the municipality of l'Ile-aux-Coudres;
- (c) that part of the county of Saguenay included in the municipality of St. Firmin and the township of Sagard;
- (d) the county of Montmorency No. 1, except the municipalities of St. Jean-de-Boischatel and Ange-Gardien. (*No change*).

CHATEAUGUAY-HUNTINGDON-LAPRAIRIE consisting of:

- (a) the county of Châteauguay, except the municipality of St. Joachim-de-Châteauguay;
- (b) the county of Huntingdon, (except the municipalities of St. Anicet and Ste. Barbe), and the town of Huntingdon;
- (c) the county of Laprairie (except the municipality of St.-Jacques-le-Mineur), and the town of Laprairie;
- (d) that part of the county of St. Jean included in the municipalities of Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel, St.-Bernard-de-Lacolle and the village of Lacolle. (*No change*).

CHICOUTIMI consisting of:

- (a) the city of Chicoutimi and the towns of Bagotville, Port Alfred and Saguenay;
- (b) that part of the county of Chicoutimi situated to the east of the western limit of the townships of Gagné, Tremblay, Chicoutimi, Laterrière, eastern part of the townships of Lartigue and Lapointe situated east of Boisvert River (Cyriac), together with the whole territory situated to the north of the townships of Gagné, Chardon, Silvy, Couture, Couillard and Coquart and to the east of a meridian line passing through the north-east angle of the townships of Falardeau. (*No change*).

COMPTON-FRONTENAC consisting of:

- (a) the county of Compton and the towns of Cookshire, East Angus and Scotstown;
- (b) that part of the county of Sherbrooke included in the municipalities of Compton and the villages of Compton and Waterville;

- (c) that part of the county of Frontenac included in the municipalities of Chesham, Ditchfield and Spaulding, Gayhurst, Gayhurst South-East, Marston South, St.-Augustin-de-Woburn, Ste. Cécile-de-Whitton, St.-Hubert-de-Spaulding, St. Léon-de-Marston, St. Sébastien, Winslow North, Winslow South, the village of St. Sébastien and the town of Mégantic;
- (d) that part of the county of Stanstead included in the municipality and the village of St. Herménégilde. (*No change*).

DORCHESTER consisting of:

- (a) the county of Dorchester, except the municipality of St. Luc-de-Dijon;
- (b) that part of the county of Beauce included in the municipality of Saints-Anges and the township Metgermette South. (*No change*).

DRUMMOND-ARTHABASKA consisting of:

- (a) that part of the county of Drummond included in the municipalities of Grantham, Grantham West, L'Avenir, Notre-Dame-du-Bon-Conseil, St. Lucien, St. Simon-de-Drummond, Wendover and Simpson, St. Nicéphore and Wickham West, the city of Drummondville, the town of St. Joseph-de-Grantham and the villages of Drummondville West, L'Avenir, St. Cyrille, St. Félix and Wickham West.
- (b) the county of Arthabaska, (except the municipalities of Chénier, Maddington, Ste. Anne-du-Sault, St. Louis de Blandford, St. Rémi-de-Tingwick, Tingwick and the village of Daveluyville), and the towns of Arthabaska and Victoriaville. (*No change*).

GASPÉ consisting of:

- (a) the counties of Gaspé East and of Gaspé West;
- (b) that part of the county of Matane included in the townships of Dalibaire and Romieu West. (*No change*).

GATINEAU consisting of:

- (a) the county of Gatineau and the town of Aylmer;
- (b) that part of the county of Labelle included in the townships of Wabassee and Dudley and the municipality of Notre-Dame-du-Laus;
- (c) that part of the county of Papineau included in the municipalities of Portland East, Portland West, Bowman, Villeneuve, Derry and Mulgrave, Buckingham West and Buckingham Township;
- (d) that part of the county of Hull included in the municipalities of Templeton West and Templeton North.

HULL consisting of:

- (a) the city of Hull, the towns of Gatineau and Buckingham;
- (b) the county of Hull, less the municipalities of Templeton West and Templeton North;
- (c) that part of the county of Papineau included in the municipalities of l'Ange-Gardien, Buckingham South-East, and the village of Angers and Masson.

ILES-DE-LA-MADELEINE consisting of the county of the Iles-de-la-Madeleine. (*No change*).

JOLIETTE-L'ASSOMPTION-MONTCALM consisting of:

- (a) the county of Joliette (except the part included in the township of Gouin), and the city of Joliette;
- (b) the county of L'Assomption and the towns of L'Assomption and Laurentides;
- (c) the county of Montcalm, except the townships of Brunet, Nantel and Pérodeau and that part of the township of Archambault situated in such county. (*No change*).

KAMOURASKA consisting of:

- (a) the county of Kamouraska;
- (b) that part of the county of Rivière-du-Loup included in the municipality of Notre-Dame-du-Portage;
- (c) that part of the county of L'Islet included in the municipalities of Ashford, Ste. Louise, Ste. Perpétue, (less lots 13 to 56 of Range VIII Lafontaine Township), St. Roch-des-Aulnaies, Tourville and Ste. Félicité.

LABELLE consisting of:

- (a) the county of Labelle, less that part included in the townships of Wabassee and Dudley and the municipality of Notre-Dame-du-Laus; and less the municipality of Lac Tremblant North;
- (b) the county of Papineau, less the municipality of the parish of l'Ange-Gardien, the municipalities of the townships of Buckingham, Buckingham South-East, Buckingham West, Derry-Mulgrave, Portland East, Portland West, and less the town of Buckingham and the villages of Angers and Masson;
- (c) that part of the county of Montcalm included in the townships of Brunet, Nantel and Pérodeau.

LAC-SAINT-JEAN consisting of:

- (a) the county of Lake St. John East and the towns of Riverbend, Ile Maligne and St. Joseph-d'Alma;
- (b) that part of the county of Lake St. John West included in the municipalities of Ste. Jeanne-d'Arc, St. Edouard-de-Pérignonca, St. Augustin and the townships of Proulx, Milot, Jogues, Maltais, together with all the townships and the territories situated north of such townships and bounded to the east by the Perignonca River and to the West by the Mistassini River. (*No change*).

LAPOINTE consisting of the city of Arvida and the towns of Kénogami and Jonquières, together with that part of the county of Chicoutimi situated west of the western limit of the townships of Gagné, Tremblay, Chicoutimi, Laterrière, the western part of the townships of Lartigue and Lapointe situated west of the Boisvert River (Cyriac) together with the whole territory situated north of the townships of Falardeau, Bégin and Labrecque and west of a meridian line passing through the north-east angle of the township of Falardeau. (*No change*).LEVIS consisting of the county of Lévis, (except the municipalities of Rivière-Boyer, St. Henri-de-Lauzon and the village of St. Henri), and the city of Lévis and the town of Lauzon. (*No change*).

LONGUEUIL consisting of:

- (a) the cities of Longueuil, St. Lambert and Jacques-Cartier;
- (b) the towns of Lemoyne, Green Field Park, Montreal South, and Préville and Mackayville;
- (c) that part of the county of Chambly included in the municipality of Ste. Famille-de-Boucherville and the village of Boucherville.

LOTBINIÈRE consisting of:

- (a) the county of Lotbinière;
- (b) that part of the county of Nicolet included in the municipalities of Lemieux, St. Pierre-les-Becquets, Ste. Cécile de-Lévrard, Ste. Sophie-de-Lévrard, Ste. Marie-de-Blandford, St. Joseph-de-Blandford and the villages of Manseau and Les Becquets;
- (c) that part of the county of Mégantic included in the village of Lyster and the municipalities of Nelson and Ste. Anastasie-de-Nelson;
- (d) that part of the county of Arthabaska included in the municipality of St. Louis-de-Blandford. (*No change*).

MATAPÉDIA-MATANE consisting of:

- (a) the county of Matane, (except the townships of Dalibaire and Romieu West), and the town of Matane;
- (b) the county of Matapedia. (*No change*).

MÉGANTIC consisting of:

- (a) the county of Mégantic, (except the municipalities of Nelson, Ste. Anastasie-de-Nelson and the village of Lyster), the city of Thedford Mines and the town of Black Lake;
- (b) that part of the county of Frontenac included in the municipalities of Courcelles, St. Vital-de-Lambton, St. Evariste-de-Forsythe, St. Méthode-de-Frontenac and the villages of Lambton and St. Evariste Station;
- (c) that part of the county of Wolfe included in the municipalities of Garthby, Stratford, Wolfestown, D'Israeli, Ste. Praxède and the villages of Beaulac and D'Israeli, together with that part of the municipality of Saints-Martys Canadiens included in the township of Garthby. (*No change*).

MONTMAGNY-L'ISLET consisting of:

- (a) the county of Montmagny, (less the municipalities of Berthier and St. François-de-la-Rivière-du-Sud), the town of Montmagny and the municipality of Ile-aux-Grues;
- (b) the county of L'Islet, (less the municipalities of Ashford, Ste. Louise, St. Roch-des-Aulnaies, Tourville, and Ste. Félicité) and that part of Ste. Perpétue included in lots 13 to 56 of Range VIII, Lafontaine Township.

NICOLET-YAMASKA consisting of:

- (a) the county of Nicolet, (except the municipalities of Lemieux, Ste. Cécile-de-Lévrard, St. Joseph-de-Blandford, Ste. Marie-de-Blandford, St. Pierre-les-Becquets, Ste. Sophie-de-Lévrard and the villages of Manseau and Les Becquets), and the town of Nicolet;

- (b) the county of Yamaska;
- (c) that part of the county of Drummond included in the municipalities of St. Edmond-de-Grantham and St. Majorique-de-Grantham;
- (d) that part of the county of Arthabaska included in the municipalities of Ste. Anne-du-Sault and Maddington and the village of Daveluyville;
- (e) that part of the county of Richelieu included in the municipality of St. Marcel. (*No change*).

PONTIAC-TÉMISCAMINGUE consisting of:

- (a) the county of Pontiac;
- (b) the towns of Belleterre and Témiscamingue and the county of Témiscamingue, except the townships of Montreuil, Rémigny, Beaumesnil, Clérion, Chabert, Landanet, Mazérac, Jourdan, Pélissier and Granet and all the townships situated north of the latter. (*No change*).

PORTNEUF consisting of:

- (a) the county of Portneuf, (except the camp of Valcartier), and the towns of Donnacona, Lake St. Joseph and Lake Sergent;
- (b) that part of the county of Québec situated north of the municipalities of St. Gabriel West and Stoneham;
- (c) in the county of Champlain, that part of the township of Lejeune included in ranges I north-East to V North-East inclusively. (*No change*).

QUEBEC (City of)

Any reference to street, boulevard, road or river of the city of Québec means the centre line of the said street, boulevard, road or river unless otherwise described.

QUEBEC EAST consisting of:

- (a) all that portion of the city of Quebec lying north of St. Charles River, together with that part of the city lying south of St. Charles River and bounded by a line commencing at the river and following southerly St. Roch street and its prolongation to its intersection with the north side of des Glacis street; thence following easterly the edge of the hill to the fortifications; and thence following southerly the fortifications to St. John street; thence following St. John street to its intersection with de Salaberry avenue; thence following de Salaberry avenue to boulevard Langelier; thence following boulevard Langelier to Commissioners street; thence easterly following Commissioners street to St. Anselme street; thence, following St. Anselme street to St. Charles River;
- (b) that part of the county of Quebec included in the parish of St. Michel-Archange. (*No change*).

QUEBEC WEST consisting of:

- (a) that part of the city of Quebec included in the following boundaries: from a point commencing at St. Charles River to the intersection of the west limit of the said city; thence following the said limit to Ste. Foye road; thence following Ste. Foye road to de Salaberry avenue;

thence following de Salaberry avenue to boulevard Langelier; thence following boulevard Langelier to Commissioners street; thence following Commissioners street to St. Anselme street; thence following St. Anselme street to St. Charles River; thence following St. Charles River to the point of commencement;

- (b) that part of the county of Quebec included in the municipality of La-Petite-Rivière and the town of Quebec West. (*No change*).

QUEBEC SOUTH consisting of:

- (a) that part of the city of Quebec bounded by a line commencing at the northwest angle of the said city at its intersection with Ste. Foye road; thence following Ste. Foye road, then St. John street to the fortifications; thence following said fortifications northerly then the edge of the hill westerly to the north side of des Glacis street; thence following the north side of des Glacis street to St. Roch street; thence following St. Roch street to St. Charles River; thence following St. Charles River to the St. Lawrence River; thence following the bank of the St. Lawrence River to its intersection with the south limit of the city of Quebec; thence following the said south limit to the point of commencement.
- (b) that part of the county of Quebec included in the municipality of St. Colomb-de-Sillery. (*No change*).

QUÉBEC-MONTMORENCY consisting of:

- (a) the towns of Beauport, Chateau d'Eau, Courville, Val St. Michel and Montmorency and the county of Quebec, except the municipalities of La Petite-Rivière, St. Colomb-de-Sillery, the parish of St. Michel-Archange and that part situated north of the municipalities of St. Gabriel West and Stoneham;
- (b) the county of Montmorency No. 2;
- (c) that part of the county of Montmorency No. 1 included in the municipalities of St. Jean-de-Boischatel and Ange-Gardien;
- (d) that part of the county of Portneuf included in the camp of Vachartier. (*No change*).

RICHELIEU-VERCHÈRES consisting of:

- (a) the county of Richelieu, (except the municipality of St. Marcel), the city of Sorel and the towns of St. Ours and St. Joseph-de-Sorel;
- (b) the county of Verchères, except the municipalities of Ste. Julie and St. Mathieu and the village of McMasterville;
- (c) that part of the county of Chambly included in the municipalities of Ste. Famille-de-Boucherville and the village of Boucherville. (*No change*).

RICHMOND-WOLFE consisting of:

- (a) the county of Richmond and the towns of Asbestos, Bromptonville, Richmond and Windsor;
- (b) the county of Wolfe, except that part of such county included in the municipalities of Stratford, Garthby, Wolfestown, D'Israeli, Ste. Praxède and the villages of Beaulac and D'Israeli and that part of the municipality of the Saints-Martyrs Canadiens included in the township of Garthby;

- (c) that part of the county of Drummond included in the municipalities of Durham, Durham South, Kingsey, Kingsey Falls and Lefebvre, and the villages of Durham South and Kingsey Falls;
- (d) that part of the county of Arthabaska included in the municipalities of Chénier, St. Rémi-de-Tingwick and Tingwick. (*No change*).

RIMOUSKI consisting of:

- (a) the county of Rimouski and the towns of Mont-Joli and Rimouski;
- (b) that part of the county of Rivière-du-Loup included in the municipalities of Bégon, Ste. Françoise and Trois Pistoles and the town of Trois Pistoles. (*No change*).

ROBERVAL consisting of:

- (a) the towns of Dolbeau, St. Félicien and Roberval;
- (b) the county of Lake St. John West, except the municipalities of Ste. Jeanne-d'Arc, St. Edouard-de-Pérignon and St. Augustin, the townships of Proulx, Milot, Joggues, Maltais, together with all the townships and territories situated to the north of the said townships and bounded on the east by the Pérignon River and on the west by the Mistassibi River. (*No change*).

SAINT-HYACINTHE-BAGOT consisting of:

- (a) the county of Saint-Hyacinthe and the city of Saint-Hyacinthe;
- (b) the county of Bagot, except the municipalities of St. André-d'Acton and Ste. Christine;
- (c) that part of the county of Drummond included in the municipalities of St. Eugène-de-Grantham and St. Germain-de-Grantham and the village of St. Germain-de-Grantham. (*No change*).

SAINT-JEAN-IBERVILLE-NAPIERVILLE consisting of:

- (a) the city of St. Jean and the county of St. John, (except the municipalities of Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel, St. Bernard-de-Lacolle and the village of Lacolle);
- (b) the county of Iberville and the town of Iberville;
- (c) the county of Napierville;
- (d) that part of the county of Laprairie included in the municipality of St. Jacques-le-Mineur. (*No change*).

SAINT-MAURICE-LAFLÈCHE consisting of:

- (a) the city of Shawinigan Falls and the county of St. Maurice, except the municipalities of Pointe-du-Lac, La Pointe-du-Lac (Visitation), Ste. Anne-de-Yamachiche, St. Barnabé-de-Gatineau, St. Etienne-des-Grès, St. Sévère, Notre-Dame-des-Trois-Rivières, the villages of Yamachiche, Potherie Island, the township of Potherie and all townships and territories situated to the northwest of the said township;
- (b) the town of LaTuque and that part of the county of Champlain included in the municipalities of St. Jean-des-Piles, St. Roch-de-Mékinac and of all the municipalities or townships situated to the northwest of the said municipalities and of the township of Lejeune and to the southeast of the townships of Picard, Bisailly, Olsamps, Payment and Adams;
- (c) the city of Grand'Mère and that other part of the county of Champlain included in the municipality of Almaville and the village of Almaville. (*No change*).

SAGUENAY consisting of:

- (a) the county of Saguenay, (except the municipality of Ste. Firmin and the township of Sagard), and the towns of Baie Comeau and Forestville;
- (b) Anticosti Island;
- (c) the territory of New-Quebec. (*No change*).

SHEFFORD consisting of:

- (a) the county of Shefford, the city of Granby and the town of Waterloo;
- (b) that part of the county of Bagot included in the municipalities of St. André-d'Acton and Ste. Christine and the town of Actonvale;
- (c) that part of the county of Rouville included in the municipalities of St. Ange-Gardien, St. Césaire and St. Paul-d'Abbotsford and the villages of Canrobert and St. Césaire. (*No change*).

SHERBROOKE consisting of:

- (a) the city of Sherbrooke;
- (b) that part of the county of Sherbrooke situated north of the southern limit of lot 23 of the township of Orford and of the municipality of Rock Forest, west of Little Lake Magog and northwest of Magog River and north of the southern limit of lot 16 of the township of Ascot. (*No change*).

STANSTEAD consisting of:

- (a) the county of Stanstead, (except the municipality and the village of St. Herménégilde), and the towns of Coaticook and Magog;
- (b) the town of Lennoxville and those parts of the county of Sherbrooke situated south of the southern limit of lot 23 of the township of Orford and of the municipality of Rock Forest, east of Little Lake Magog, southeast of Magog River and south of the southern limit of lot 16 of the township of Ascot, except however, the municipality of Compton and the villages of Compton and Waterville. (*No change*).

TÉMISCOUATA consisting of:

- (a) the county of Témiscouata;
- (b) the county of Rivière-du-Loup, (except the municipalities of Notre-Dame-du-Portage, Bégon, Ste. Françoise and Trois Pistoles) and the city of Rivière-du-Loup. (*No change*).

TERREBONNE consisting of:

- (a) the city of St. Jérôme, the towns of Ste. Agathe-des-Monts, Ste. Thérèse and Terrebonne;
- (b) that part of the township of Archambault situated in the county of Montcalm;
- (c) that part of the county of Labelle included in the municipality of Lac Tremblant-North.

TROIS-RIVIÈRES consisting of:

- (a) the city of Trois-Rivières;
- (b) that part of the county of St. Maurice included in the municipalities of Pointe-du-Lac, La Pointe-du-Lac (Visitation), Ste. Anne-de-Yamachiche, St. Barnabé-de-Gatineau, St. Etienne-des-Grès, St. Sévère, and Notre-Dame-des-Trois-Rivières, the village of Yamachiche and Pothier Island. (*No change*).

VAUDREUIL-SOULANGES consisting of:

- (a) the county of Vaudreuil and the towns of Rigaud, Dorion and Ile Cadieux;
- (b) the county of Soulange. (*No change*).

VILLENEUVE consisting of:

- (a) that part of the county of Abitibi situated west of the Bell River and south of the townships of Roquemaure, Palmarol, Poulearès, Privat, Launey, Trécesson, Figuery, Landrienne, Fiedmont, Courville and Senneterre and of the towns of Bourlamarque, Duparquet, Malartic and Val-d'Or;
- (b) that part of the county of Témiscamingue included in the townships of Montreuil, Rémigie, Beaumesnil, Clérion, Chabert, Landranet, Mazérac, Jourdan, Pélissier and Granet and all the townships situated north of the latter together with the towns of Mercier, Noranda and Rouyn. (*No change*).

ISLAND OF MONTREAL AND ILE JÉSUS

In the following descriptions reference to "Street", "Avenue", "Road", "Montée", "Boulevard", "Railway tracks", or "Canal", signifies the centre line of said street, avenue, road, montée, boulevard, railway tracks and canal unless otherwise described.

DOLLARD: consisting of that part of the Island of Montreal bounded by a line commencing at a point situated at the intersection of the South boundary of the town of Montreal North with Fleury Street; thence Easterly following the said boundary of the town of Montreal North; thence continuing easterly, southerly and easterly following the south-western and southern boundary of the town of St. Michel-de-Laval, to its intersection with Côte St. Michel road; thence southwesterly following Côte St. Michel road to St. Hubert street; thence easterly following St. Hubert street to Leman street; thence southerly following Leman street to Foucher street; thence easterly following Foucher street to Guizot street; thence southerly following Guizot street to the C.P.R. main track; thence westerly following the C.P.R. main track to Crémazie Boulevard; thence southerly following Crémazie Boulevard; thence continuing southerly and southwesterly following Côte de Liesse road to Montée Vertu public road; thence westerly following the said Montée Vertu public road to Côte-de-la-Vertu road; thence southerly following Côte-de-la-Vertu road to Montée Bois Franc public road; thence westerly, southwesterly and westerly following the said Montée Bois Franc public road to Côte St. Louis or Du Bois Franc road; thence northeasterly following the St. Louis or Du Bois Franc road to Montée St. Laurent and its prolongation to the Southern boundary of the City of Montreal; thence easterly and northerly following the said boundary of the city of Montreal to the southeast corner of Marcellin Wilson Park; thence continuing northerly along the east boundary of Marcellin Wilson Park and its northerly prolongation along the western boundary of St. Laurent Parish, the said western boundary of St. Laurent Parish and its prolongation to the C.P.R. main track; thence easterly following the C.P.R. main track to the southerly prolongation of Fleury street; thence northerly along the said prolongation of Fleury street and continuing north following Fleury street to Clark street; thence westerly following Clark street to Dick street; thence northerly following Dick street to St. Laurent Boulevard; thence easterly following St. Laurent Boulevard to Fleury street; thence northerly following Fleury street to the point of commencement.

HOCHELAGA: consisting of that part of the city of Montreal bounded by a line commencing at a point situated at the intersection of Dandurand street and avenue d'Orleans; thence easterly following avenue d'Orleans to Rachel street; then northerly to Boulevard Pie IX; thence easterly following Boulevard Pie IX and its prolongation to the bank of the St. Lawrence river; thence following the bank of the St. Lawrence river to the prolongation of Bercy street; thence westerly following the said prolongation of Bercy street to its intersection with C.P.R. main track; thence northwesterly following the C.P.R. main track across the Hochelaga C.P.R. yard to Ontario street; thence westerly following the C.P.R. main track to its intersection with Iberville street; thence westerly following Iberville street to Masson street; thence northerly following Masson street to 1st Avenue; thence westerly following 1st Avenue to Dandurand street; thence northerly following Dandurand street to the point of commencement.

JACQUES-CARTIER LASALLE consisting of that part of the Island of Montreal lying south of a line commencing at a point situated at the intersection of the northern boundary of Ville-Lasalle with the left bank of the St. Lawrence river; thence westerly, northerly and westerly following the said boundary of Ville-Lasalle to the east side of Lachine Canal; thence southwesterly along said Lachine Canal to the easterly prolongation of the southern boundary of Montreal West; thence westerly along the said prolongation and following the said southern boundary of the town of Montreal West to the southern limit of the village of Côte-St.-Luc; thence skirting around the southern limit of the village of Côte-St.-Luc to the northeastern limit of lot 566, (Five hundred and sixty-six); thence northwesterly along the said limit of lot 566 (Five hundred and sixty-six) to Côte-de-Liesse road; thence southwesterly following Côte-de-Liesse road to a public road known as Montée Vertu; thence northwesterly following said Montée Vertu public road to Côte-de-la-Vertu road; thence southwesterly following Côte-de-la-Vertu road to a public road known as Montée-Bois-Franc; thence northwesterly westerly and northwesterly following the said Montée-Bois-Franc to Côte St. Louis or Bois Franc Road; thence northeasterly following Côte St. Louis or Bois Franc road, to the southern limit of the Village of Saraguay; thence northwesterly following the said southern limit of the Village of Saraguay to the eastern limit of Laval County; together with Ile Bizard, Ile Dorval, Iles Heron and all other islands in the Riviere-des-Prairies and the St. Lawrence river not included in the adjacent counties.

LAFONTAINE consisting of that part of the city of Montreal bounded by a line commencing at a point situated at the intersection of Sherbrooke Street East with the C.P.R. main track; thence southerly following Sherbrooke Street East to Park Lafontaine street; thence northwesterly and northeasterly following Park Lafontaine street to Christophe Colomb avenue; thence northwesterly following Christophe Colomb avenue to Mount Royal avenue; thence northeasterly following Mount Royal avenue to de Lanaudiere street, thence northwesterly following de Lanaudiere street and its prolongation to the C.P.R. main track; thence northeasterly and easterly following the C.P.R. main track to the point of commencement.

MAISONNEUVE-ROSEMONT consisting of that part of the city of Montreal bounded by a line commencing at a point situated at the intersection of 1st. avenue and Belanger street; thence northerly following Belanger street and its prolongation to the southeast boundary of the town of St. Leonard-de-Port Maurice; thence southeasterly following the said boundary of St. Leonard-de-

Port-Maurice, to the westerly prolongation of Cadillac street, thence easterly following the said westerly prolongation of Cadillac street, Cadillac street and its easterly prolongation to the bank of St. Lawrence river; thence southerly following the bank of St. Lawrence river to the prolongation of Boulevard Pie IX; thence westerly following the said prolongation of Boulevard Pie IX and Boulevard Pie IX to Rachel street; thence southerly following Rachel street to avenue d'Orleans; thence westerly following avenue d'Orleans to Dandurand street; thence southerly following Dandurand street to 1st. Avenue; thence westerly following 1st. Avenue to the point of commencement.

MERCIER consisting of that part of the Island of Montreal lying north of a line commencing at a point situated at the intersection of the easterly limit of Laval County with the westerly prolongation of the southerly limit of the town of Montreal North; thence easterly following the said prolongation and the southern limit of the town of Montreal North and the western and southern limits of the town of St. Michel-de-Laval and its prolongation to Belanger street; thence northeasterly following Belanger street and its prolongation to the east boundary of the town of St. Leonard-de-Port Maurice; thence easterly following the said east boundary of St. Leonard-de-Port Maurice to the westerly prolongation of Cadillac street; thence easterly following the said westerly prolongation of Cadillac street, Cadillac street and its easterly prolongation to the bank of the St. Lawrence river; together with all the islands in Riviere-des-Prairie and the St. Lawrence river not included in the adjacent counties.

PAPINEAU consisting of that part of the city of Montreal bounded by a line commencing at a point situated at the intersection of Bellechasse and de Lanaudiere streets; thence southwesterly following Bellechasse street to Christophe Colomb avenue; thence northwesterly following Christophe Colomb avenue to Côte St. Michel road; thence, northeasterly following Côte St. Michel road to the southern limit of the town of St. Michel-de-Laval; thence continuing northeasterly and southeasterly following the said southern boundary of the town of St. Michel-de-Laval and its prolongation to Belanger street; thence northeasterly following Belanger street to 1st. Avenue; thence southeasterly and easterly following 1st. Avenue to Masson street; thence southwesterly following Masson street to Iberville street; thence southeasterly following Iberville street to its intersection with the C.P.R. main track; thence westerly and southwesterly following the C.P.R. main track to the southeasterly prolongation of de Lanaudiere street; thence northwesterly following the said southwesterly prolongation of de Lanaudiere street, and de Lanaudiere street to the point of commencement.

ST. ANN consisting of that part of the city of Montreal bounded by a line commencing at a point situated at the intersection of Craig street and St. Lawrence Boulevard; thence southerly following Craig street and St. Antoine street to Guy street; thence following Guy street to St. James street; thence following St. James street to Dominion street; thence following Dominion street and its prolongation to the Lachine canal; thence following Lachine canal to its intersection with Church avenue; thence following Church avenue to the east limit of the City of Montreal; thence northerly and easterly along said limit to the St. Lawrence river; thence following the bank of the St. Lawrence river to the prolongation of St. Lawrence Boulevard; thence following the prolongation of St. Lawrence Boulevard and St. Lawrence Boulevard to the point of commencement. (No change).

ST. DENIS consisting of that part of the city of Montreal bounded by a line commencing at a point situated at the intersection of Côte-St.-Michel road with the prolongation of Christophe-Colomb avenue; thence easterly following the prolongation of Christophe-Colomb avenue and the said Christophe-Colomb avenue to Bellechasse avenue; thence following Bellechasse avenue to De Lanaudière street; thence following De Lanaudière street and its prolongation to the tracks of the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence following the said tracks to Henri-Julien avenue; thence following Henri-Julien avenue and its prolongation to Jean-Talon street; thence following Jean-Talon street to the tracks of the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence following the said tracks to the southerly prolongation of Guizot street; thence following the said prolongation and the said Guizot street to Foucher street; thence following Foucher street to Leman street; thence following Leman street to St. Hubert street; thence following St. Hubert street to Côte-St.-Michel road; thence following Côte-St.-Michel road to the point of commencement. (*No change*).

ST. HENRY consisting of that part of the city of Montreal, commencing at a point situated at the intersection of Upper Lachine Road and St. Rémi street; thence southerly following Upper Lachine Road to its intersection with Girouard avenue across the Turcot yards of the Canadian National Railways to the Lachine canal; thence following the Lachine Canal to its intersection with the northeastern limit of the Town of Lasalle; thence southerly and easterly following the said limit of the Town of Lasalle to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the city of Montreal; thence following said boundary to its intersection with Church avenue; thence following Church avenue to the Lachine canal; thence following said Lachine canal to the prolongation of Dominion street; thence following said prolongation and Dominion street to St. James street; thence following St. James street and Upper Lachine Road to the point of commencement. (*No change*).

STE-MARIE consisting of:

- (a) that part of the city of Montreal bounded by a line commencing at a point situated at the intersection of Sherbrooke street East and the the C.P.R. main track; thence easterly following C.P.R. main track to Ontario street; thence southeasterly following the said C.P.R. main track across the Hochelaga C.P.R. yard as far as the prolongation of Bercy street; thence easterly along the said prolongation of Bercy street to the bank of St. Lawrence river; thence southerly following the bank of the St. Lawrence river to the prolongation of Visitation street; thence westerly along the said prolongation of Visitation street and along Visitation street to Sherbrooke street East; thence northerly following Sherbrooke street East to the point of commencement.
- (b) St. Helene Island, Verte Island and Ronde Island.

VERDUN consisting of:

- (a) the city of Verdun;
- (b) Ile des Soeurs or St. Paul.

ALBERTA

In the following descriptions where "townships", "ranges", "boundaries", "sections" and "meridians" are referred to, these expressions mean the townships, ranges, boundaries, sections and meridians in accordance with the Dominion Lands system of surveys, and include the extension thereof in accordance with the said system; also the bank of a river is referred to as the right or left bank, according as it is to the right or to the left, looking down the stream.

Reference to "street", "avenue", "river" or "railway" in the following descriptions signifies the centre line of said street, avenue, river or railway unless otherwise described.

ACADIA consisting of townships twenty-one (21) to forty-one (41) inclusive in ranges one (1) to seventeen (17) inclusive lying north of Red Deer river; townships thirty-one (31) to forty-one (41) inclusive in ranges eighteen (18) to twenty-three (23) inclusive; township thirty (30) ranges eighteen (18) to twenty (20) inclusive and that portion of township thirty (30) in range twenty-one (21) lying east of said Red Deer river; all the aforesaid lands being west of the fourth meridian.

ATHABASKA consisting of those portions of townships fifty-three (53) to sixty (60) inclusive, in ranges one (1) to eleven (11) inclusive, west of the fourth meridian lying north of the left bank of North Saskatchewan river; townships fifty-nine (59) and sixty (60) in ranges twenty-three (23) to twenty-seven (27) inclusive, west of the fourth meridian; together with that part of the province of Alberta between the fourth and fifth meridians lying north of the north boundary of township sixty (60). (*No change in boundaries*).

BATTLE RIVER-CAMROSE consisting of townships forty-two (42) to fifty-six (56) inclusive, lying south of left bank of North Saskatchewan river in ranges one (1) to six (6) inclusive and all of townships forty-two (42) to forty-nine (49) inclusive, in ranges seven (7) to twenty-one (21) inclusive; all the aforesaid lands being west of the fourth meridian.

EDMONTON EAST consisting of those portions of sections seven (7), seventeen (17), eighteen (18) and nineteen (19) in township fifty-three (53) range twenty-three (23) west of the fourth meridian; that part of Edmonton Settlement lying north and west of the left bank of North Saskatchewan river; sections thirteen (13) and twenty-four (24) in township fifty-three (53) range twenty-four (24) west of fourth meridian; and all that portion of the City of Edmonton lying north of the left bank of said North Saskatchewan river and east of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of 101st Street of said city with the left bank of aforesaid river; thence northerly along 101st Street to 125th Avenue; thence northerly across the right-of-way of the Canadian National Railway to the resumption of 101st Street; thence northerly along said 101st Street to the north limit of said City.

EDMONTON WEST consisting of the territory bounded as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of township fifty-four (54) range twenty-three (23) thence westerly along the north outline of township fifty-four (54) in ranges twenty-three (23) to twenty-five (25) inclusive; thence southerly along the west outline of said range twenty-five (25) to its intersection with the left bank of North Saskatchewan river; thence northeasterly along said left bank to 101st Street of the City of Edmonton; thence northerly along 101st Street to 125th Avenue; thence north across the right-of-way of the Canadian National Railway to the resumption of 101st Street; thence northerly along said 101st Street to the north limit of aforesaid city; thence easterly along the north limit of said city the north boundary of section twenty-four (24) in township fifty-three (53) range twenty-four (24) and the north boundary of section nineteen (19) in township fifty-three (53) range twenty-three (23) to the left bank of aforesaid North Saskatchewan river; thence northeasterly following said left bank to the south outline of township fifty-four (54) range twenty-three (23); thence easterly along said outline to the east outline of said township fifty-four (54) range twenty-three (23); thence northerly along the east outline of last said township to the point of commencement; all the aforesaid lands being west of the fourth meridian.

EDMONTON SOUTH consisting of townships fifty (50) to fifty-four (54) inclusive in ranges twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22); that portion of township fifty-five (55) in range twenty-two (22) contained within the boundaries of the town of Fort Saskatchewan; those portions of townships fifty (50) to fifty-three (53) inclusive in range twenty-three (23) to twenty-five (25) inclusive, lying south of the left bank of North Saskatchewan river outside the limits of the City of Edmonton; and all that portion of said City lying south of the left bank of aforesaid river; all aforesaid lands being west of the fourth meridian.

JASPER-EDSON consisting of all townships forty-one (41) to sixty-four (64) inclusive comprised between the east boundary of range nineteen (19) west of the fifth meridian and the west boundary of the province of Alberta; those portions of townships fifty (50) to fifty-four (54) inclusive, in ranges twenty-six (26) to twenty-eight (28) inclusive, west of the fourth meridian lying north of the left bank of North Saskatchewan river; townships fifty-five (55) to fifty-eight (58) inclusive, in ranges twenty-three (23) to twenty-seven (27) inclusive, west of the fourth meridian; those portions of townships forty-two (42) to fifty-one (51) inclusive, in ranges one (1) to eighteen (18) inclusive west to the fifth meridian lying north of the left bank of Blackstone river to its confluence with Brazeau river and therefrom north of the left bank of Brazeau river to its confluence with the North Saskatchewan river, and therefrom north of the left bank of last named river downstream; townships fifty-two (52) to sixty-four (64) inclusive, in ranges one (1) to eighteen (18) inclusive, west of the fifth meridian and townships sixty-five (65) to sixty-eight (68) inclusive, in ranges one (1) to seven (7) inclusive, west of the fifth meridian. (*No change*).

PEACE RIVER consisting of all that portion of the province of Alberta, lying west of the fifth meridian and north of the north boundary of township sixty-four (64) excepting that area comprised in townships sixty-five (65) to sixty-eight (68) inclusive, in ranges one (1) to seven (7) inclusive, west of the fifth meridian. (*No change*).

RED DEER consisting of townships thirty-one (31) to thirty-nine (39) inclusive, in ranges twenty-four (24) west of the fourth meridian to range two (2) inclusive, west of the fifth meridian; townships thirty-one (31) to forty (40) inclusive lying between the west boundary of the province of Alberta and the east boundary of range three (3) west of the fifth meridian; townships forty-one (41) to forty-six (46) inclusive, in ranges seven (7) to eighteen (18) inclusive west of the fifth meridian lying west of the left bank of the North Saskatchewan river and south of the left bank of Blackstone river to its confluence with Brazeau river, and south of the left bank of said Brazeau river therefrom to its confluence with said North Saskatchewan river.

VEGREVILLE consisting of all those portions of townships fifty (50) to fifty-six (56) inclusive in ranges seven (7) to eleven (11) inclusive lying south of the left bank of North Saskatchewan river; townships fifty (50) to sixty (60) inclusive in ranges twelve (12) to twenty (20) inclusive; townships fifty-five (55) to sixty (60) inclusive in ranges twenty-one and twenty-two and excepting that portion of township fifty-five (55) in range twenty-two (22) contained within the boundaries of the town of Fort Saskatchewan: all aforesaid lands being west of the fourth meridian.

WETASKIWIN consisting of townships forty-two (42) to forty-nine (49) inclusive in ranges twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23), west of the fourth meridian; townships forty (40) to forty-nine (49) inclusive, in ranges twenty-four (24) and twenty-five (25) west of the fourth meridian; all portions of townships forty (40) to fifty-one (51) inclusive, in ranges twenty-six (26) west of the fourth meridian to range two (2) inclusive west of the fifth meridian lying south of the left bank of North Saskatchewan river; all portions of townships forty-one (41) to fifty-one (51) inclusive in ranges three (3) to nine (9) inclusive, west of the fifth meridian lying east of the left bank of said North Saskatchewan river.

NEWFOUNDLAND

There shall be in the province of Newfoundland seven electoral districts, named and described as follows, each of which shall return one member.

In the following description the expression "District" means District as named and delimited in the Act 22 George V, Chapter 7 entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 2 of the Consolidated Statutes of Newfoundland (Third Series) entitled 'Of the House of Assembly'".

1. BONAVISTA-TWILLINGATE consisting of:

- (a) the Districts of Twillingate, Fogo, Bonavista North, and Bonavista South, but not including any part of the territory within a radius of five miles from the Railway Station at Gander;
- (b) all the unorganized territory bounded on the North and West by the District of Grand Falls, on the South by the Districts of Burgeo and LaPoile and Fortune Bay-Hermitage, on the East by the Districts of Trinity North, Bonavista South and Bonavista North.

2. BURIN-BURGEO consisting of the Districts of Placentia West excluding the Iona Islands, Burin, Fortune Bay and Hermitage and Burgeo and LaPoile.

3. GRAND FALLS-WHITE BAY-LABRADOR consisting of the Districts of White Bay, Green Bay, and Grand Falls, and all the territory within a radius of five miles of the Railway Station at Gander, together with the Coast of Labrador and the Islands adjacent thereto. (*No change in boundaries*).

4. HUMBER-ST. GEORGE'S consisting of the Districts of St. George's Port au Port, Humber, and St. Barbe, and all the unorganized territory bounded on the North by the District of Humber, on the East by the District of Grand Falls, on the South by the District of Burgeo and LaPoile, and on the West by the District of St. George's-Port au Port. (*No change*).

5. ST. JOHN'S EAST consisting of the District of Harbour Main-Bell Island and that part of the Province bounded as follows, that is to say: By a line commencing at a point where the centre line of Beck's Cove Hill intersects the North shore of the Harbour of St. John's, thence following the centre line of Beck's Cove Hill to the centre of Duckworth Street, thence westerly along the centre line of Duckworth Street to the centre of Theatre Hill, thence following the centre line of Theatre Hill to the centre of Carter's Hill, thence following the centre line of Carter's Hill and Carter's Street to the centre of Freshwater Road, thence following the centre line of Freshwater Road to its intersection with the centre of Kenmount Road, and thence along the centre line of Kenmount Road to its intersection with the North Eastern boundary of the District of Harbour Main-Bell Island, thence along the said North Eastern

boundary of the District of Harbour Main-Bell Island to the shore of Conception Bay and thence following the coastline around Cape St. Francis and on to the Narrows of St. John's Harbour and continuing along by the North Shore of St. John's Harbour to a point on the North Shore of the said Harbour intersected by the centre line of Beck's Cove Hill, the point of commencement. (*No change*).

6. ST. JOHN'S WEST consisting of the Districts of Placentia and St. Mary's, Ferryland, and The Iona Islands in the District of Placentia West, and that part of the Province bounded as follows, that is to say: By a line commencing at the Motion Head of Petty Harbour and running in a straight line to the Northern Goulds Bridge (locally known as Doyle's Bridge) thence following the centre line of Doyle's Road to Short's Road, thence in a straight line to a point one mile west of Quigley's, thence in a straight line to the point where the North Eastern Boundary of the District of Harbour Main-Bell Island intersects Kenmount Road, thence along the centre line of Kenmount Road and Freshwater Road to Carter's Street, thence down the centre line of Carter's Street and Carter's Hill to Theatre Hill and thence along the centre line of said Theatre Hill to the centre line of Duckworth Street and thence easterly along the centre line of Duckworth Street to the top of Beck's Cove Hill, thence from the centre line of said Beck's Cove Hill to the shore of St. John's Harbour and thence following the shore of St. John's Harbour and, passing through the Narrows by the North of Fort Amherst and thence following the coastline Southerly to the Motion Head of Petty Harbour, the point of commencement.

7. TRINITY-CONCEPTION consisting of the Districts of Trinity North, Trinity South, Carbonear-Bay de Verde, Harbour Grace, and Port de Grave. (*No change*).

YUKON TERRITORY

There shall be in the Yukon Territory one electoral district named and described as follows, which shall return one member:

YUKON: consisting of the Yukon Territory as bounded and described in the Schedule to Chapter 41 of the Statutes of Canada 1901.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

There shall be in the Northwest Territories one electoral district named and described as follows, which shall return one member:

MACKENZIE RIVER: consisting of the District of Mackenzie as bounded and described in Order-in-Council number six hundred and fifty-five (655) dated the sixteenth day of March nineteen hundred and eighteen, which reads as follows:

The Provisional District of Mackenzie bound on the west by the Yukon Territory; on the south by the parallel of the sixtieth degree of north latitude; on the east by the second meridian in the system of Dominion Land surveys as the same may be hereafter defined in accordance with the said system, and on the north by the continental shore of the Arctic Ocean.

Note: Changes are indicated by underlines and vertical lines.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WALTER HARRIS,
Chairman.

EVIDENCE

JUNE 9, 1952,
2.00 p.m.

The CHAIRMAN: Come to order, gentlemen, please. I have the second report of the Quebec subcommittee which reports as follows:

There is no change in the constituencies of St. Ann, St. Denis and St. Henry.

There will be a new constituency known as Dollard with boundaries as set out therein. There will be new boundaries to the constituencies of Hochelaga, Jacques-Cartier, LaSalle, Lafontaine, Maisonneuve-Rosemont, Mercier, Papineau, Ste. Marie and Verdun.

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Portneuf*): Yes, that is right. I move the adoption of the report.

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Sudbury*): I second that.

Mr. FLEMING: Is this a unanimous report, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Portneuf*): Oh, yes.

Mr. KNOWLES: It is unanimous on the part of all the Quebec members.

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Portneuf*): Mr. Balcer agreed with us. He signed the report of the rural districts. We will have eight more counties to settle in the city of Montreal in which there are twenty-one counties altogether.

The CHAIRMAN: On that basis I presume we can put the motion.

Mr. KNOWLES: May I ask a question or two? You have already used one of your new constituencies in the rural area?

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Portneuf*): Longueuil.

Mr. KNOWLES: And you have used one of your new ridings today?

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Portneuf*): Dollard.

Mr. KNOWLES: And those yet to be finished and in the city of Montreal do not overlap into any of these territories—it is just a matter of shifting boundaries?

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Portneuf*): No, as far as the counties are concerned it was settled in the subcommittee. There is only the matter of Notre Dame de Grace and the seven other counties left in Montreal and it won't take us very long.

The CHAIRMAN: All in favour?

Carried.

I have a motion by Mr. McIlraith:

1. In order to carry out the unanimous opinion of this committee as recorded on May 2, that it is desirable to make further rules in connection with the re-adjustment of representation in the House of Commons, it is advisable to pass an Act to repeal and re-enact, with alterations, Section 51 of the British North America Act as in Draft 1.

2. That there be a separate Representation Act as in Draft 5.

I am placing the motion before you for consideration until tomorrow morning and I think it will be just as well if everyone will give it consideration. I am not so much concerned about part 2 of the resolution except to indicate that there will be two bills, one an amendment of the British North America Act as such and then a separate Representation Act.

If the form of the resolution is not entirely as you like it, I will have it changed tomorrow.

Mr. FLEMING: Mr. Chairman, as the copy of these proceedings won't be available to us, in the meantime would you just re-state the effect of that again with reference to draft 5 which was placed before us last Friday?

The CHAIRMAN: There is a copy of the resolution. If you will look at the first draft, there are a number of very minor changes, all matters of typing. I would like to draw them to your attention.

In section 1, where we re-define section 51, of course, the House of Commons should be capitalized. The word "division" at the end of rule 1 of 51 should not have a capital. Then on page 3 there should not be a "(1)" after the "6". That is the sixth rule.

Mr. JOHNSTON: Where is that?

The CHAIRMAN: Down at the bottom "(1) such readjustment shall not take effect until the termination of the then existing parliament". That (1) is not properly there. "6" is the rule number.

Now, as to these various drafts, if the motion is carried the result is this, that we will recommend to the House that they do, by a bill, amend the British North America Act by repealing section 51 thereof which is now the section which we use in arriving at the representations of the provinces and we shall substitute for that section 51 another section 51 incorporating all the present rules which are used together with the rule that we decided on on the 2nd of May, namely, that there should be a 15 per cent floor with the qualifications which are set out in rule 5, beginning at the bottom of page 2 of the draft.

In addition to that we say that the Mackenzie district shall have an additional member according to subsection (2) and for that reason then we increase the membership in the House in subsection (1) of 51.

Then, when that bill has presumably been accepted, we shall introduce an ordinary Representation Bill in the form of the fifth draft or something like it, merely stating, as has been the case in the past, the number of members for each province and the schedules attached to that together with any incidental amendments there may be—and I should add there will be some—that it is necessary in the Representation Act to provide for certain amendments to the Canada Elections Act because of the change of names we are going to make in various sections of that Act.

Mr. KNOWLES: On that point it seems to me that the practice is developing—and I do not know whether it is good or not—the practice of providing for consequential amendments in other statutes in the one bill. It has not always been done that way, has it?

The CHAIRMAN: Well, in my time it has in the Election Act.

Mr. KNOWLES: I stand corrected if that is correct.

The CHAIRMAN: You find it in the 1947 Representation Act.

Mr. KNOWLES: Amendments to the Canada Elections Act?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, because under the Elections Act you provide by name for certain constituencies in which there shall be 28 days between polling and nominations, and matters of that kind. We are changing the names of some of those constituencies now in the schedule here and it would mean nothing in the Elections Act unless the names were changed. It would seem appropriate that we do it in the one bill rather than have two, because conceivably parliament could pass one and reject the other and then you would have no provision for your electoral officers to carry out the instructions in the bill.

Mr. KNOWLES: Objection withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN: I should point out one matter that has given us some difficulty and that is in rule 5 at the bottom of page 2, you will note that it reads as follows:

5. On any such readjustment the number of members for any province shall not be reduced by more than fifteen per cent below the representation to which such province was entitled under rules one to four of this subsection at the last preceding readjustment of the representation of that province, and there shall be no reduction in the representation of any province as a result of which that province would have a smaller number of members than any other province that according to the results of the then last decennial census did not have a larger population; but for the purpose of any subsequent readjustment of representation under this section any increase in the number of members of the House of Commons resulting from the application of this rule shall not be included in the divisor mentioned in rules one to four of this subsection.

In fact, you are not going to reduce at all the representation of any province which has its representation guaranteed by reason of rule 3 and one might think that it ought to be done by saying "Rules 1, 2 and 4," but after a good deal of consideration Justice has felt that it is better to include all the rules knowing that there is no way of reducing representation as in 3.

Mr. KNOWLES: Rule 4 does not affect rule 3.

The CHAIRMAN: Right.

Mr. FLEMING: Will there be anyone here from Justice tomorrow morning to discuss these various drafts?

The CHAIRMAN: We can have, but if the motion which is being made here is generally acceptable I think perhaps we can save the time.

Mr. FLEMING: I trust there will be general agreement with the method, that is to say, having one bill to amend the British North America Act and another rather than to legislate specifically with regard to the representation. I at an earlier meeting expressed the view that we should not be legislating to change the terms of the British North America Act just as though it were an ordinary statute and after all it is the fundamental law of the country. I am wondering, though, if we should not have some assistance from the Department of Justice in regard to the four alternative drafts which have been prepared. I am thinking of Nos. 2, 3 and 4, as well as 1—just for clarification; that is all I am thinking of.

The CHAIRMAN: We might possibly persuade the committee not to follow the plan that has been suggested. Are there any questions about draft 1?

Mr. KNOWLES: Are you asking that with any suggestion that we conclude the discussion at this point?

The CHAIRMAN: No, we will go on tomorrow, but if there are any questions you have in mind we would probably be in a position to answer them tomorrow if you state them now rather than stating them then.

Mr. LEGER: Mr. Chairman, do we have the assurance of the minister that there is no change concerning the number of members, like, in New Brunswick, for instance, that they shall have as many members as they have senators?

The CHAIRMAN: There is no change which affects the floor which is applied in the senatorial rule.

Mr. KNOWLES: I would like to have some discussion and some expressions when we reach this, Mr. Chairman, as to the reason or reasons on the basis of which it was decided to put the bill in this form.

I have in mind the fact that section 91(1) of the British North America Act gives us in the Canadian parliament power to amend the Canadian constitution. The reference there is not to the British North America Act, but rather to the constitution of Canada. As you know, in connection with a bill that I introduced in the House, Bill 179, I gave some thought to the matter myself so that my question is one of interest and not of criticism.

Draft 1 does seem to imply our amending the statute of another country, the British North America Act which is a statute of the United Kingdom, without making any reference to the authority that enables us to do that. As I say, I am merely posing the question so that it might be dealt with and a proper explanation put on the record tomorrow.

The CHAIRMAN: Your suggestion would be that in some form there might be a preamble saying, "Whereas by such and such authority . . . ?"

Mr. KNOWLES: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Then, if there is nothing further we can adjourn but before we do may I state what I would hope would happen tomorrow. I see Mr. Diefenbaker has come in, but I commend Mr. Fleming to him to explain what has happened so far.

Mr. DIEFENBAKER: It was nobody's fault but my own. I did not get the notice until I was phoned. My notice was just dropped in my box a few minutes ago.

The CHAIRMAN: The only conclusion we came to was in respect of certain constituencies in Quebec which were the subject of a unanimous report. Tomorrow in addition to discussing the first draft, I would like to have approved a report to the House which would be along this line with some additions:

Pursuant to the Order of Reference of the House of Monday, April 21, 1952, your Committee has given careful consideration to the question as to whether or not the said readjustment should be made in strict accord with the rules presently set out in the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1931, and the other statutes in that behalf.

Your Committee is of the opinion that it is desirable, and it so recommends, that the representation of the Provinces in the House of Commons shall be in accordance with the rules presently set out in the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1951, and the other statutes in that behalf, Provided However:

- (a) That the representation of any Province on the re-adjustment of the representation of the Provinces on the completion of each decennial census including that for the year 1951 shall not be reduced by more than 15% below the representation to which such province was entitled under rules 1 to 4, inclusive, in subsection (1) of section 51 of the British North America Act at the last preceding readjustment of the representation of the province; and that there shall be no reduction in the representation of any province as a result of which that province would have a smaller number of Members than that of any other province which, according to the results of the then last decennial census, did not have a larger population; and
- (b) That there shall be assigned separately two Members instead of one to the Yukon and Northwest Territories or any part thereof, and that the total number of Members as provided by the aforesaid section 51 of the British North America Act and the Terms of Union between Canada and Newfoundland from time to time be increased or decreased accordingly.

In conformity with the provisions set out in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of the next preceding paragraph your Committee has proceeded with the preparation of schedules to a proposed draft bill which shall be submitted later and has to this date agreed on the names and boundaries of the several electoral districts described hereafter:

Then we shall set out the roughly 98 or 100 constituencies on which we have agreed here; and if we can conclude discussion of draft No. 1, and decide on it, we will also put in that we recommend to the House that the bill be introduced, amending the British North America Act in the following terms.

Mr. KNOWLES: There is no point in submitting such a second report until we have decided on the form of the constitutional bill.

The CHAIRMAN: I think an argument can be made in favour of doing it, in any event, because we have, in principle, agreed on what shall be done by way of representation, although we may not have agreed on the form.

Mr. KNOWLES: That report, as such, would not become the subject of debate in the House.

The CHAIRMAN: No.

Mr. KNOWLES: Whereas a draft bill would.

The CHAIRMAN: My purpose in sending in a report is so that the members who are not members of this committee may see what has been done at the earliest moment, and not in two weeks time say: "This is the first time we have seen our districts described as they are here." But we will not move concurrence in the report so far as the schedules are concerned. Are there any more questions?

Mr. MACDOUGALL: What do you anticipate tomorrow morning?

The CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow morning we can have a brief discussion on the advisability of the motion which is before you, and whether we can agree with the motion.

Mr. JOHNSON: Have you got a copy of that motion, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes. I will get you a copy. But in effect there will be two separate bills by the House, one amending the British North America Act and substituting new rules in section 51; and the second bill will set out the representations with the schedule. Now, I think the committee ought to understand that we ought to pass the first one through all its stages before we proceed with the second, and time is not too plentiful: so, if it is the wish of the committee that we do follow this practice, we ought to report to the House tomorrow.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: The ultimate aim is to have the sub-committee for each province agree on the provincial adjustments, and then bring it to this committee.

The CHAIRMAN: I hope you will continue to be doing it daily now for the rest of this week.

Mr. KNOWLES: British Columbia and certain other provinces should take note.

The CHAIRMAN: If I were asked to set a time table on what we ought to do, I would hope that by the early part of next week we might have all the reports before us disposed of. And even if that is done, I do not think we can reach second reading before the 24th.

Mr. KNOWLES: And we prorogue on the 27th?

Mr. BROOKS: The new bill would only note changes in the representation. It would not summarize every constituency.

The CHAIRMAN: No. The first bill would change the rule as in the British North America Act, and the second bill would merely be an operative bill carrying out those rules without particular reference to them. Your second bill would be much like the 1947 bill.

Mr. KNOWLES: There is another aspect of section 51 which I would like to discuss tomorrow morning. I would rather not discuss it now until I have an opportunity to seek some legal advice on it.

Mr. FLEMING: Be careful where you get it.

Mr. KNOWLES: Well said.

The CHAIRMAN: There should be in the first draft a citation clause which is not yet prepared. It should about read as follows:

The Act may be cited as the British North America Act 1952 and the British North America Acts 1867 to 1951, and those Acts may be cited together as the British North America Acts 1867 to 1952.

There may be slight changes in it, but I think that is the substance of it. Are there any more questions?

Mr. KNOWLES: Will these various draft bills be included in to-day's record?

The CHAIRMAN: I think so.

Mr. KNOWLES: We did not have a record the other day.

Mr. FLEMING: No. There was no meeting the other day, officially.

The CHAIRMAN: We are now adjourned to meet again at 9.30 tomorrow morning.

The committee adjourned.

JUNE 10, 1952.
9:30 a.m.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we have a quorum.

Are there any reports from any of the provincial sub-committees?

Then we shall consider Mr. McIlraith's motion, and in that again there is one slight change in draft one; you will have your draft one available as circulated to you. In the short title, at the top, there will be some words added so that it will now read as follows: an Act to amend the British North America Acts 1867 to 1951 with respect to the readjustment of representation in the House of Commons.

Mr. MURPHY: Where is that, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN: In the first draft. In other words, that is the wording of draft two which was circulated to you at our last meeting. Other than that the first draft remains as it is. Is there any discussion on the motion?

Mr. KNOWLES: Yes, Mr. Chairman. In the first place, at some stage of the discussion I should like to hear from Justice and from Dr. Ollivier in regard to the form of this bill. I indicated yesterday the type of thing in which I was interested. I want to say at the outset that I do not think any matter of substance is involved in the point that I raised but I think that it is important, since this will probably be the first amendment to the Canadian constitution effected without going to Westminster. If we are establishing a pattern it should be one that is wholly defensible and one that can be applied without question in future years. I wondered, particularly in view of the assistance that I had—and very excellent assistance it was—in connection with the drafting of my bill regarding

the quorum of the House of Commons whether it would not be desirable since we are amending the statute of another country to cite in the preamble our authority to do that.

Now, the bill to which I referred, the quorum bill, does not purport in its present form to amend a statute of another country, it merely purports to amend the constitution of Canada in the light of the right accorded to us by section 91 (1). The first draft which we now have before us which was moved by Mr. McIlraith does purport to amend the statute of another country, namely the British North America Act, and it does not leave any question about it, any question as to our right to amend the statute of another country. I should like to know what the thinking of the people who have wrestled with this question is.

I have another matter that I want to raise with regard to section 51 (1), but I won't confuse the issue by introducing it at this moment. What thought was given to the possibility of a preamble, and what thought was given, with respect to form, as to whether this should be a Canadian statute standing on its own feet or a statute purporting to amend the statute of another country?

The CHAIRMAN: Perhaps Mr. Driedger can begin that and then Dr. Ollivier will deal with it.

Mr. E. A. Driedger, Q.C., Parliamentary Counsel, Department of Justice, called:

The WITNESS: With respect to a preamble reciting authority, I quite agree that the presence or absence of a preamble of that kind would not have any real legal significance. The question I suppose is as to whether it is desirable to have such a preamble. Offhand, my own personal reaction is that it is not necessary because, after all, all legislative jurisdiction of the parliament of Canada is derived from the British North America Act, and it is not customary, and has not been for many years, to recite the constitutional authority under which an enactment is made. It might be of historical significance if I mentioned that following the Act of Union of 1840 every statute that was enacted by the then province of Canada recited the Act of Union of 1840 as the authority for the enactment. The form of the preamble in all Canadian statutes and all statutes after that was something like this:

"Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled, an Act to re-unite the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the government of Canada, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same as follows:"—

That preceded every Canadian statute but in 1855 an Act was passed that recited that this form was needlessly prolix, rendered publication too expensive, and tended to create confusion in the laws in lieu of facilitating their comprehension. The legislature then enacted that the old form of preamble should be abolished and that in place of it be substituted the words: "Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:"—

That is the origin of our present enacting clause which is set out in the Interpretation Act, section 5 of which says:

The enacting clause of a statute may be in the following form:

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows.

Ever since 1855 that is the form that has been followed and it has not been customary to recite the constitutional authority in each enactment as made.

Personally, I might say that when I was preparing this draft—and I prepare most government measures—the idea of a preamble did not occur to me because it is not customary.

Mr. DIEFENBAKER: I can understand the reason for the absence of the preamble. I think the preamble in this case would be totally unnecessary but I do not think that what the witness has said answers the other question: Where do we get the authority to amend the British North America Act, a statute of another country within this British Commonwealth? Where is the authority or where is the enacting link between our authority and the statute passed in another parliament? It is really an anomalous condition and I do not know just how we can get around it—and I am just asking for information?

The WITNESS: I do not know whether I understand your question but the short answer—and I am sure it is not the one you are looking for—is head 1 of section 91 as recently enacted.

Mr. KNOWLES: Would you quote that? The point I have in mind is that it gives us authority to amend the constitution of Canada?

The WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. KNOWLES: But it does not refer specifically to the British North America Act. I think that is the problem.

By Mr. Diefenbaker:

Q. That is exactly the situation. I just wonder where the connection is—where the authority finally rests in parliament? At no time has parliament ever been given authority to amend the statute of another country?—A. Perhaps if I tried to give a few examples of some other provisions of the British North America Act it might clarify it. If we turn to section 92, for example, head one confers upon the legislatures of the provinces jurisdiction to amend the constitution of the provinces and, under that heading, the legislatures of the province have enacted legislation touching upon subjects that are specifically covered by certain sections of the British North America Act. For example, Section 70 says that the legislative assembly of Ontario shall be composed of 82 members to be elected to represent the 82 electoral districts set forth in the first schedule of the Act.

Q. That is very interesting. How in that statute of Ontario do they purport to amend a statute of Great Britain. Is it section 70, did you say?—A. Section 70, yes.

Q. And there was no preamble?—A. No preamble and no reference—

Mr. KNOWLES: To the B.N.A. Act?

The WITNESS: No, it merely said that the legislature shall consist of so many members to represent the constituencies or electoral districts set out in the schedule. That has been the form of the Ontario statute.

There have been quite a number of other provisions like that. Turning to our own field, section 40 for example which is slightly different says:

Until the parliament of Canada otherwise provides, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall, for the purposes of the election of members to serve in the House of Commons, be divided into electoral districts as follows.

Mr. DIEFENBAKER: The authority is given right there?

The WITNESS: Right in the section. The point I was trying to make is that a section like section 40 is really the equivalent of section 70 which does not

contain that, plus the added provisions in section 92. This is comparable to section 91 (1), plus the particular provisions of the B.N.A. Act coming within the scope of head 1, section 91.

Mr. KNOWLES: When the parliament of Canada took advantage of section 40 it did not amend the B.N.A. Act. It passed a Canadian statute, did it not?

The WITNESS: I think that is correct.

Mr. FLEMING: That is all it could do under those circumstances.

Dr. OLIVIER: Section 40 was only a temporary provision.

The WITNESS: The amendment of the statutes of another jurisdiction is not entirely new. We have it a good deal and we have always had it because of the fact that many Imperial statutes have been in force in Canada. The legislatures of the provinces and the parliament of Canada from time to time have passed statutes that expressly repealed certain provisions of the United Kingdom statutes. That could not, of course, wipe them off the parliamentary rolls of the United Kingdom.

Mr. FLEMING: The Canada Shipping Act.

Mr. DIEFENBAKER: In the case of the Canada Shipping Act and in those Acts of general application where a section was changed, I can quite understand that repeal would simply state that a section shall no longer be considered to be in effect. But have there been any cases in Canadian constitutional development whereby one of these statutes similar to the type to which you are referring has actually been amended by the parliament of Canada?

The WITNESS: I cannot think of anything expressly except to this extent. You do have provisions in the B.N.A. Act dealing with provincial or federal matters but coming within the legislative authority of parliament or the legislatures, as in section 70, and there is a provincial statute or federal statute dealing with the same subject matter. The legal effect of course is that the particular section under the B.N.A. Act at once becomes spent, becomes obsolete, and the law contained in the provincial or the federal enactment is substituted for it, although not in those express terms. I do not recall offhand any express case like that.

Mr. KNOWLES: There is a provision, I believe, that the statutes when passed are retained or kept under the protection as it were of the clerk of the parliaments. That applies here and I believe there is a similar provision in the United Kingdom. I take it that a bona fide copy of the British North America Act is actually in possession of the clerk of the parliaments of the United Kingdom. Will that be transferred to our clerk of parliaments or will the clerk of parliaments of Canada merely have in his possession a copy of this bill saying that an Act that is over there in possession of another clerk—

Dr. OLLIVIER: He has obtained a photostatic copy?

Mr. KNOWLES: Paul Martin will not accept that in respect of birth certificates. "

The WITNESS: It may be that we have reached a point in our constitutional development where, in order to ascertain the law, it may be necessary to look at more than one parliamentary roll. That situation has existed in Australia ever since the commonwealth of Australia was created. It was created by an Imperial statute and all amendments to the Australian constitution have been in the form of direct amendment to the Imperial statutes. Just what they do with their parliamentary rolls I do not know, but the form of all Australian amendments, those that have become law as well as those that passed the House of Representatives but did not become law, because they did not have the requisite majority—all those amendments, and I have looked at them, have taken the form of a direct amendment, and they do it in various forms.

By Mr. Diefenbaker:

Q. Is there not some provision in their constitution for amendment?—
A. There is provision for the amendments. I do not know whether the constitution says anything about the form. It does say "This constitution cannot be amended except by..."

Q. This is a very interesting point and it will have to be decided once and for all, and I presume that you and the other law officers have gone carefully into it. Is this not our position: the British North America Act is an Imperial statute; we now have the power to amend our constitution in so far as federal matters are concerned; we have never made the British North America Act an Act of the parliament of Canada; it has never been brought before parliament. Are we not in a position where we have to do that before we can amend it? What are we amending? We are amending a British Act that has never been part or parcel of Canadian law in so far as the autonomous parliament in Canada is concerned. Have you considered all that? What basis have you for saying to this committee that while it is true that the British North America Act is not a statute of Canada yet we can amend it? Where is the power to do that?—A. I think perhaps we might regard the British North America Act as a law rather than as a document. All laws, of course, theoretically stem from the Sovereign. Every statute is passed by the Sovereign with the advice and consent of a certain body, and the British North America Act was a law enacted by the Sovereign by and with the advice and consent of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Another law was passed at a later time providing that that law may now be changed in some respects by that same Sovereign, but acting with the advice and consent of another group.

Q. But that law was passed by the Imperial parliament?

Dr. OLLIVIER: When we abolished appeals to the Privy Council in 1949, we repealed two Acts, two Acts of the United Kingdom, one of 1833 and one of 1844, which were applicable to Canada, and in that amendment to the Supreme Court Act we did say that the Acts of 1833 and 1844 relating to the Judicial Committee were repealed in so far as the same were part of the law of Canada. We had authority by virtue of the Statute of Westminster in that case, Mr. Diefenbaker.

The WITNESS: One might consider that from this point of view also, that section 2 of the Statute of Westminster provided, in subsection (2), that the powers of the parliament of a Dominion shall include the power to repeal or amend any such Act, that is to say, any Act of the parliament of the United Kingdom, or order, rule or regulation, thereunder in so far as it is part of the law of the Dominion; that was a sweeping section and would by its own terms include the British North America Act.

By Mr. Diefenbaker:

Q. Would by its own terms include— —A. Yes, but that was restricted by section 7 which says that "Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the repeal, amendment or alteration of the British North America Act, 1867-1930," but now, to the extent that the British North America Act was amended in 1949, what has really happened is that the scope of section 7 has been cut down and part of the Act has been brought into section 2 of the Statute of Westminster, and there you have the express power to repeal or amend.

Q. It looks to me as if we have to make some changes in the Statute of Westminster. Do our changed position and powers make necessary a revision of the Statute of Westminster?

Mr. KNOWLES: I wonder if it is fair to ask the witness whether—

The WITNESS: Not to any greater extent than in the case of any other provision of the British North America Act that is subject to amendment in accordance with the terms of the British North America Act, like section 70; there are others which by the terms of the British North America Act may be altered by one legislative body or the other.

Mr. KNOWLES: I think it is clear that none of us who are speaking are opposed to what we are doing. Speaking for myself, I am wholly in support of our right, which we took in 1949, to amend our constitution in respect to federal matters. In fact, I hope that the day is not too far off when the constitution will be wholly amendable in Canada. The point is this, that we are doing it for the first time—we are for the first time exercising our authority to amend our own constitution in respect of a federal matter and we would like to be sure that it is being done in a form that will stand the test of time. I hope that the thinking which has been done on this by the witnesses is thinking that has been done not just with respect to the convenience of getting this one measure through, but with respect to a pattern that will stand the test of time, stand up in the courts and stand the test of logic, if there is such a thing as logic in this constitutional set-up of ours.

Dr. OLLIVIER: We are amending the constitution by virtue of the British North America (No. 2) Act, 1949. I do not think it will be necessary every time after this amendment when we amend the constitution to refer again to the Act of 1949, if we should decide to do so in a preamble to this Act. Then there is another point, the British North America Act is also the constitution of the provinces, and I am not sure that the provinces would like us to be too blunt about it and that we should say too directly to them:—"Here is an Act to amend the British North America Act", without qualification, that is without saying what the amendment relates to, although on the other hand we have the right to do it in regard to federal matters by virtue of the Act of 1949.

Mr. KNOWLES: Well, would it not place the provinces in this position—let us assume we are not arguing the question of the preamble as the Chairman has almost got a preamble in the title. If we have the right, in exercising the authority conferred upon us under the British North America Act, to amend the constitution in respect of federal matters and to do it in the form of amending a statute of the United Kingdom, is not some province likely to come along one of these days, under its authority to amend the constitution in respect to provincial matters, and do it by passing an amendment to the British North America Act?

The CHAIRMAN: Repealing a section of the Act and substituting something else for it.

Mr. KNOWLES: Yes.

Mr. FLEMING: Probably that gets back to the problems some of us raised in 1946 and 1949, and at the present session. The whole basis on which we have gone about this is not very wise. I know, Mr. Chairman, we are not here to argue against the wisdom of the particular form of the amendment that was made in 1949, but I think that these difficulties that have been outlined here this morning stem from an error which was made at that time. There should have been a proper constitutional conference.

The CHAIRMAN: As you have pointed out, this is not the place to debate that.

Mr. FLEMING: I am pointing out that these difficulties which we see this morning are stemming from errors which we made at that time when we went about our task.

Mr. KNOWLES: I would like to know if Mr. Driedger, Doctor Ollivier and you, Mr. Chairman, think that this is the form of bill which will suffice for future amendments to the constitution of Canada in respect of federal matters?

The CHAIRMAN: If I might answer for myself, I am only the chairman of this committee.

Mr. KNOWLES: Yes, but you are a minister of the Crown.

The CHAIRMAN: And in so far as the present advice received from those persons in whom the government has confidence, this is the most satisfactory way in which to deal with the particular problem, and I believe it is applicable in the future. Nevertheless, as you well know, other advisers at other times may take other views.

Mr. KNOWLES: But you have sought this advice in relation, not just to this redistribution matter which is before us, but in relation to the whole question of how these amendments would be effected?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. MURRAY: What does Mr. Knowles wish, does he wish to go back to the old colonial style of 1840?

The CHAIRMAN: Knowing Mr. Knowles, I think he is merely seeking to improve his knowledge of the British North America Act and the constitution.

Mr. KNOWLES: To improve the knowledge of any who are interested.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions?

Mr. KNOWLES: Yes. If that phase of the discussion is over, I wish to suggest one or other of two amendments to the wording of section 51, subsection (1) as we have it before us.

Mr. FLEMING: You mean in the first draft?

Mr. KNOWLES: I am speaking of the corrected copy of the first draft, the one which is being used as a basis for our decision. My amendments, one or the other of which I would hope might be accepted by the committee, relate to the way in which redistribution is to be effected and I propose to indicate to you—Mr. Chairman, I have copies of them to spread around.

The CHAIRMAN: Give one to each of the parties represented here.

Mr. KNOWLES: That is one set, and here is the other. There are two separate sets of amendments. There are two separate amendments, but it will be the case of one or the other, not both, depending on the feeling of the committee about them.

The CHAIRMAN: In view of the fact that Mr. Diefenbaker asked for the wording of the 1949 amendment, I think we ought to incorporate it at this point.

Mr. KNOWLES: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Very well.

(See appendix A).

Mr. KNOWLES: Each of these amendments proposes, in one way or another, that the job of redistribution be done by an independent redistribution commission. The wording of section 51 subsection (1) now includes a mandatory provision which it is incumbent upon the Parliament of Canada to carry out. On the completion of each decennial census redistribution shall be effected by such authority and in such manner, and from such time as the Parliament of Canada from time to time provides, subject to the rules set out. On the basis of that requirement parliament has effected redistribution every ten years. We delayed it in one period, but that is of no consequence now; and we have done it by a means that the majority in parliament was satisfied with, namely, a committee such as the one to which we now belong.

The view has been expressed a good many times by others, long before I came to parliament—and I have expressed it a good many times during the years I have been here—that this job ought to be done not by a committee of parliament but by an independent commission.

I put that in the form of an amendment to the second reading of the representation bill in 1947. However, it was defeated. I well remember that Mr. Power spoke to that amendment on that occasion and indicated that it was an idea which he had been sponsoring for some time, but that in his view it was then too late to make such a proposal. He said that redistribution was on our door step and we could not do what my amendment proposed at that time.

But now five years have gone by and redistribution is on our door step again. Mr. Power introduced his bill in the House this year and made a speech on the subject during the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, when he said that in his view it was too late to make a change over at this time. His proposal was that we ought to grapple with the problem at some time and at some stage in our history we ought to determine that the next time it would be done by an independent commission.

I feel, Mr. Chairman, that right now when we are having redistribution by a committee, in connection with which I think I might say there is not complete satisfaction, would be a good time for us to determine that this is the last time that it should be done in this way. I would personally go further. I would like to suggest that even this time we should call off the present committee method and have a redistribution commission established and have the job done by such a commission. I realize that that would mean delay in the present redistribution scheme, and it might result in a delay of two or three years. It could even result in the next election having to be fought on the basis of the present boundaries. I think there are answers to that. But at any rate, I submit that is one alternative.

If the committee feels that it is too late to make a decision that there be a redistribution commission to do the job this time, then I think that the committee should recommend to parliament that we settle it now that this is the last time that it is to be done this way.

Now, these two proposals—one that it be done now by a redistribution commission, and the other that it be done next time and every time thereafter by a redistribution commission—are before you in two amendments which I would like to read at this time without moving them at the moment.

The CHAIRMAN: I think you had better do so, Mr. Knowles. I mean, we have to have something before us.

Mr. KNOWLES: Very well. At the end of my remarks I shall move one or the other of them.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. KNOWLES: The one which I would prefer to move, because I feel it should be done now, reads as follows:

That all the words after the word "provides", in the next to the last line of Section 51 (1) be deleted and that the following words be substituted therefor:

provided however that the said readjustment shall be made, subject to any further rules laid down by Parliament, by a Redistribution Commission to be established by the Parliament of Canada, such readjustment to be subject and according to the following rules:

That last phrase "such readjustment to be subject and according to the following rules" is simply picking up the last words that are already in section 51 (1).

The effect of that amendment, if I could persuade the committee to accept it, as I have already said, would be that this committee would have to cease its work, and that the redistribution now required by the constitution would have to be delayed until parliament had established an independent redistribution commission. I have a strong suspicion that I would face difficulty in getting that amendment through this committee. Therefore I have laid before you another amendment, in the belief that it is better to get a principle established for the next time, even if you do not win it now; and I will read the other amendment which I have provided, and I shall at the conclusion of my remarks, move the second amendment.

The second amendment, the longer one of the two drafts that I have circulated, reads as follows:

That all the words after the word "provides", in the next to the last line of Section 51 (1) be deleted and that the following words be substituted therefor:

provided however that the readjustment to be effected following the decennial census of 1961, and each decennial census thereafter, shall be made, subject to any further rules laid down by Parliament, by a Redistribution Commission to be established by the Parliament of Canada not later than December 31st, 1955, such readjustment to be subject and according to the following rules:

Now, Mr. Chairman, if I may offer a word of explanation, first of all—

Mr. McILRAITH: I think it is clear at this point that what the hon. member is seeking is an attempt to have embodied in the bill we are taking back to the House the provision that the future redistribution work will be done by a commission. If I am right in that, and as I read the alternative motion—and that is how I read them—it is completely out of order.

It is beyond the reference we have altogether and I would like to see that point of order settled before we discuss the bill and the wording of the two proposed amendments.

The CHAIRMAN: I was going to deal with that as soon as the hon. member had completed his remarks on presenting the amendment.

Mr. KNOWLES: All right, perhaps if you will let me complete my remarks I will deal with the point of order later.

As I was saying, and as the hon. member for Ottawa West has just indicated, the purpose of this is quite clear, namely, to provide that future redistributions shall be conducted by an independent commission. That is the reason for making reference to the decennial census of 1961 and each decennial census thereafter.

I also wrote into the clause the words, "subject to any further rules laid down by parliament," which is a way of making it clear that parliament would decide the rules that any such independent boundaries commission or redistribution commission would follow but that we should not try to spell out any details now.

Then, I have in there the reference to this redistribution commission being established not later than December 31, 1955.

Mr. McILRAITH: If I may again rise on a point of order, what is the use of discussing the draftsmanship of the proposed amendment if the whole subject-matter of this amendment is out of order? Let us know whether the subject-matter of the proposed amendment is in order or out of order.

Mr. KNOWLES: Well, Mr. Chairman, I was taking your direction rather than the direction of my hon. friend.

Mr. McILRAITH: Bearing that in mind I would think it is appropriate that we might determine the point of order first.

The CHAIRMAN: I think it would only be fair to the hon. member proposing the amendment that he be allowed to present it and while I hope he will not be too long in his remarks I do not think it is customary to rule anything out of order while the hon. member is presenting it.

Mr. MCILRAITH: I might address myself to that, the hon. member started off by stating that the subject-matter was to determine the redistribution details by a commission in the early part of his remarks. If that is out of order, then isn't it unfair to the rest of the committee to have the hon. member put forward again a long discussion on the merits of a commission method of doing redistribution and isn't it also out of order for members to reply to the subject-matter of that?

Mr. KNOWLES: Well, the second or third interruption from the hon. member from Ottawa West came in my last sentence. I was merely pointing out that in my view we should make clear that any such commission should be appointed in sufficient time for it to survey the problem and be ready to do an appropriate job after the decennial census of 1961.

Now, I strongly urge that the committee give consideration to this amendment—the one relating to 1961 and thereafter—which I now move.

The CHAIRMAN: Now that the hon. member has completed his remarks, I take it that he is moving the amendment which provides for the readjustment after 1961. I have no hesitation then in ruling it out of order as not within the scope of the terms of reference of this committee which state that:

This committee shall be appointed for the purpose of considering the relation of the 1951 census and the readjustment of the representation necessitated thereby and whether or not certain additional rules may be provided having to do with the representation in the House and that if we come to a conclusion our findings shall be in the form of a bill or bills with schedules thereto.

We have no authority to consider the method to be employed after 1961 for doing the readjustment at that time. I therefore rule the amendment out of order.

Mr. KNOWLES: Mr. Chairman, if it is out of order here on that basis—which I would like to argue but I won't at the moment—I just want to make it clear that I will move the amendment when the bill is before the House.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: That is for sure.

Mr. KNOWLES: And I hope you will support it.

The CHAIRMAN: If there is no further discussion, the motion by Mr. McIlraith reads as follows:

Moved by Mr. McIlraith:

1. In order to carry out the unanimous opinion of this committee as recorded on May 2 that it is desirable to make further rules in connection with the readjustment of representation in the House of Commons, it is advisable to pass an Act to repeal and re-enact, with alterations, section 51 of the British North America Act as in draft 1.

I think we ought to add "affixed hereto".

Mr. FLEMING: Mr. Chairman, I take it that it is quite clear that there is nothing in this proposed amendment to the British North America Act which will affect in any way the present requirement of that Act that there be decennial redistribution?

Dr. OLLIVIER: What is that question?

Mr. FLEMING: I take it there is nothing in the draft bill now before us which, if enacted, would in any way qualify or affect an amendment to the British North America Act requiring a decennial redistribution?

The WITNESS: No, there is nothing in the draft.

The CHAIRMAN:

2. That there be a separate Representation Act as in draft 5.
But, as I pointed out yesterday, that might have minor changes in it as it likely would.

Mr. KNOWLES: On that point, Mr. Chairman, I have compared since, as I had not done previously, draft 5 with the bill of the Prime Minister that is on the order paper but which was not proceeded with and there does seem to be quite a difference.

Dr. OLLIVIER: That is not complete, Mr. Knowles.

Mr. KNOWLES: Well, if 5 was incomplete as indicated yesterday by the absence of a schedule, is it also incomplete as to the number of sections which are missing?

Dr. OLLIVIER: Yes, it is also incomplete as to the number of sections.

Mr. KNOWLES: Then, the reference to this draft 5 should be qualified?

The CHAIRMAN: We will alter that by a separate Representation Act.

Mr. FLEMING: Should there not be some clarification on that? The way the fifth clause is worded as a separate Representation Act it would seem to be adequate and necessary except that it does not go on to set forth in a schedule the boundaries of the 265 constituencies.

The WITNESS: When I prepared these different drafts, in that fifth one I merely took the one section that would be different from the present Representation Act and did not go on and repeat the other sections or the schedules. That is what I had in mind.

Mr. KNOWLES: But you would expect that the complete draft 5 would include the same number of sections which are in the Prime Minister's bill?

The WITNESS: Correct.

Mr. FLEMING: Well, if we are going to embody in our report anything about a separate Representation Act at all it seems it would be well to indicate the nature of that. Should not this present motion be clarified with that in view? I think that the question has been clarified now by the information just given. When we submit the Representation Bill and the draft bill I think there is no occasion to put anything in our report concerning it.

The CHAIRMAN: The difficulty is, Mr. Fleming, if we do not put something in it we have only recommended that we repeal the British North America Act. There has to be a clause 2 in the motion to indicate that there will be another bill and the way it reads now that there be a separate Representation Act is so indefinite that it leaves us the freedom of enacting a separate Representation Act in whatever form our deliberations think it should be.

Mr. FLEMING: Quite. I think we have to tell the House—when we are submitting a draft of the Representation Act and we are submitting a draft of the Representation Act, section 1 of the Act does more than repeal the relevant section 51 of the British North America Act; it also sets forth the text of a substitute section and as to No. 2 it, I gather, is an essential part of the whole basis on which we are proceeding and it seems to me that the House is entitled to some indication of the way we are going about this. Either we say, "Here is a draft Representation Act to be added to when the constituencies' boundaries are determined to be inserted in the bill by way of schedule," or to say, "Paragraph 2—a Representation Act will be submitted by the committee with a view to exercising the jurisdiction flowing from the amendment to the British North America Act as now proposed." And that would be forthcoming when the constituencies' boundaries are determined by the committee for submission to the House.

The CHAIRMAN: The point I made yesterday was that the representation bill will have to have some consequential sections but we are not yet in a

position to draft them, so the farthest we can go at this moment is to indicate that there will be a representation Act; and if you want to add those words, "in a form to be submitted hereafter", that will at least indicate that we have not made up our minds on the form of the representation bill.

Mr. KNOWLES: I do not think we should; as a matter of fact we haven't the authority to do that until the bill amending the British North America Act has gone through.

The CHAIRMAN: That is right. If you accept those words: "in a form to be submitted hereafter", there is no possibility that you have compromised any position you might want to take on the representation **Act**.

Mr. FLEMING: I think that is an acceptable alternative. At least you are indicating to the House that there is going to be a submission of that nature from the committee.

The CHAIRMAN: Then the motion as I have read it with the change in section 2, that there be a separate Representation Act in a form as in draft 5, in a form to be submitted hereafter.

All those in favour?

Mr. KNOWLES: It is clear, Mr. Chairman, that the wording of this motion does not prevent one from doing what I purposed to do in the House?

The CHAIRMAN: No, that is quite clear.

Mr. FLEMING: I take it that it is without prejudice on the position anyone has taken with regard to this whole question of amendment. We had a discussion on that matter a month ago.

Mr. KNOWLES: The main thing that we are supporting in passing this motion is the 15 per cent floor.

The CHAIRMAN: No. In passing this motion—you have already on May 2 supported the 15 per cent floor; you are now supporting the form in which you proposed to carry that out. It might be by bill in the form of draft 1, and then the consequential Representation Act.

Mr. KNOWLES: If it so happens that the bill amending the British North America Act were altered in the House of Commons it might alter the form of the other bill.

The CHAIRMAN: Quite so.

Mr. KNOWLES: Indeed, if it were possible to alter the B.N.A. Act in accordance with the amendment which I read and did not move this committee would be through with its business.

The CHAIRMAN: That is right.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: I would move, Mr. Chairman, that the motion be accepted with the amendment read by the chairman.

Mr. FLEMING: In view of what has been said just as to the supporting position I think I should say then in the light of the position I took in this committee a month ago when the basis of that approach was under discussion, I proposed at that time that we should not undertake to amend the constitution without consultation with the provinces and I should say that I still take that position. If parliament is to proceed without consultation with the provinces I think that this draft 1 is an acceptable way of going about it—I mean in form. I have no quarrel with it in form, Mr. Chairman, and on that basis I support the motion but without prejudice to the broader position I took with regard to consultation.

The CHAIRMAN: All in favour of the motion as amended?

Carried.

Then, gentlemen, if you will give me your attention for a moment I think we can complete our business before someone else comes into this room. Yesterday I read to you a proposed draft report to the House.

The Special Committee appointed to consider the results of the census of 1951 and the readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons necessitated thereby, begs leave to present the following as a

SECOND REPORT

Pursuant to the order of Reference of the House of Monday, April 21, 1952, your Committee has given careful consideration to the question as to whether or not the said readjustment should be made in strict accord with the rules presently set out in the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1951, and the other statutes in that behalf.

Your Committee is of the opinion that it is desirable, and it so recommends, that the representation of the Provinces in the House of Commons shall be in accordance with the rules presently set out in the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1951, and the other statutes in that behalf, provided however:

(a) That the representation of any Province on the re-adjustment of the representation of the Provinces on the completion of each decennial census including that for the year 1951 shall not be reduced by more than 15% below the representation to which such province was entitled under rules 1 to 4, inclusive, in subsection (1) of section 51 of the British North America Act at the last preceding readjustment of the representation of the province; and that there shall be no reduction in the representation of any province as a result of which that province would have a smaller number of Members than that of any other province which, according to the results of the then last decennial census, did not have a larger population; and

(b) That there shall be assigned separately two Members instead of one to the Yukon and Northwest Territories or any part thereof, and that the total number of Members as provided by the aforesaid section 51 of the British North America Act and the Terms of Union between Canada and Newfoundland from time to time be increased or decreased accordingly.

In conformity with the provisions set out in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of the next preceding paragraph your Committee has proceeded with the preparation of schedules to a proposed draft bill which shall be submitted later and has to this date agreed on the names and boundaries of the several electoral districts described hereafter:

We shall then affix a description of the 97 constituencies in Quebec, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Alberta, Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories on which we have agreed. Then we shall add a clause which will read as follows:

Your committee recommends that: In order to carry out the unanimous opinion of this committee as recorded on May 2 that it is desirable to make further rules in connection with the re-adjustment of representation in the House of Commons, it is advisable to pass an Act to repeal and re-enact, with alterations, section 51 of the British North America Act as in draft 1 attached hereto.

That there be a separate representation Act in a form to be submitted hereafter.

The title is: An Act to amend the B.N.A. Act 1867 to 1951 with respect to readjustment of representation in the House of Commons.

Mr. FLEMING: You have there the changes made yesterday in connection with subsection 2 of section 51?

The CHAIRMAN: I read that. There will be a separate representation act in a form to be submitted hereafter.

Mr. FLEMING: I mean the correction in the first draft of the first draft?

Mr. MACDOUGALL: Those corrections were made yesterday.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there any discussion on the report?

Carried.

One more word, and I address myself to those who speak for the other parties on this committee. This report will be presented to the House at 3 o'clock or shortly thereafter and I propose to ask leave to introduce this bill today so that, if granted, it will have first reading today and be printed overnight. If there is any opposition to that, I would like to know about it before two o'clock. I think we can save at least one day in doing that.

Mr. KNOWLES: The purpose of that would not be so that second reading could be called tomorrow?

The CHAIRMAN: I doubt if it would be, but that would be a matter between the whips. It would at least get the bill in the hands of the persons who want to study it one day sooner.

Mr. KNOWLES: And that is the only purpose?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. FLEMING: There is no resolution required for this bill?

Dr. OLLIVIER: I had thought of that. You are setting up now a new set of constituencies and I think any expense in connection with that will be provided for in the Canada Elections Act and in the Senate and House of Commons Act. I do not think we have ever had a resolution introducing the Representation Acts.

Mr. FLEMING: Of course this is different. When an amendment to the British North America Act was sought it was simply sought by address, but here is a bill. I think we should have that point cleared, if there is any doubt about it, Mr. Chairman, because if the resolution were necessary, then I do not think we could be expected to waive the resolution stage and go to first reading today. On the other hand, if no resolution is required, that would, I think, put the matter in a different light.

The CHAIRMAN: Then, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Fleming and, I presume, Mr. Fair will, I hope, take counsel with their parties. In the meantime we will see if a resolution is required, and if it is not required we can have first reading today.

Mr. FLEMING: You will let us know in regard to the resolution stage?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. MacNaught, can you have a report tomorrow morning on Nova Scotia?

Mr. MACNAUGHT: I cannot promise.

The CHAIRMAN: Then we may or may not have a meeting tomorrow morning.

The meeting adjourned.

APPENDIX "A"

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRIBUTION

FIRST DRAFT

An Act to amend the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1951 with respect to the Readjustment of Representation in the House of Commons.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. Section fifty-one of the British North America Act, 1867, as enacted by the British North America Act, 1946, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

51. (1) *Subject as hereinafter provided*, the number of members of the House of Commons shall be *two hundred and sixty-three* and the representation of the provinces therein shall forthwith upon the coming into force of this section and thereafter on the completion of each decennial census be readjusted by such authority, in such manner, and from such time as the Parliament of Canada from time to time provides, subject and according to the following rules:

1. There shall be assigned to each of the provinces a number of members computed by dividing the total population of the provinces by *two hundred and sixty-one* and by dividing the population of each province by the quotient so obtained, disregarding, except as hereinafter in this section provided, the remainder, if any, after the said process of division.

2. If the total number of members assigned to all the provinces pursuant to rule one is less than *two hundred and sixty-one*, additional members shall be assigned to the provinces (one to a province) having remainders in the computation under rule one commencing with the province having the largest remainder and continuing with the other provinces in the order of the magnitude of their respective remainders until the total number of members assigned is *two hundred and sixty-one*.

3. Notwithstanding anything in this section, if upon completion of a computation under rules one and two, the number of members to be assigned to a province is less than the number of senators representing the said province, rules one and two shall cease to apply in respect of the said province, and there shall be assigned to the said province a number of members equal to the number of senators.

4. In the event that rules one and two cease to apply in respect of a province then, for the purpose of computing the number of members to be assigned to the provinces in respect of which rules one and two continue to apply, the total population of the provinces shall be reduced by the number of the population of the province in respect of which rules one and two have ceased to apply and the number *two hundred and sixty-one* shall be reduced by the number of members assigned to such province pursuant to rule three.

5. *On any such readjustment the number of members for any province shall not be reduced by more than fifteen per cent below the representation to which such province was entitled under rules one to four of this subsection at the last preceding readjustment of*

the representation of that province, and there shall be no reduction in the representation of any province as a result of which that province would have a smaller number of members than any other province that according to the results of the then last decennial census did not have a larger population; but for the purposes of any subsequent readjustment of representation under this section any increase in the number of members of the House of Commons resulting from the application of this rule shall not be included in the divisor mentioned in rules one to four of this subsection.

6. Such readjustment shall not take effect until the termination of the then existing Parliament.

(2) The Yukon Territory as constituted by chapter forty-one of the Statutes of Canada, 1901, shall be entitled to one member, and such other part of Canada not comprised within a province as may from time to time be defined by the Parliament of Canada shall be entitled to one member.

2. This Act may be cited as the British North America Act, 1952, and the British North America Acts 1867 to 1951 and this Act may be cited together as the British North America Acts 1867 to 1952.

SECOND DRAFT

An Act to amend the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1951 with respect to the readjustment of representation in the House of Commons.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the total number of members of the House of Commons shall be two hundred and sixty-three.

(2) The Yukon Territory as constituted by chapter forty-one of the Statutes of Canada, 1901, shall be entitled to one member, and such other part of Canada not comprised within a province as may from time to time be defined by the Parliament of Canada shall be entitled to one member.

(3) On the readjustment of the representation of the provinces in the House of Commons pursuant to section fifty-one of the British America Act, 1867, as enacted by the British North America Act, 1946, in consequence of the completion of the decennial census taken in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one and on any subsequent readjustment under that section, the number of members for any province shall not be reduced by more than fifteen per cent below the representation to which such province was entitled under rules one to four of subsection one of the said section fifty-one of the British North America Act, 1867 at the last preceding readjustment of the representation of that province, and there shall be no reduction in the representation of any province as a result of which that province would have a smaller number of members than any other province that according to the results of the then last decennial census did not have a larger population.

(4) For the purpose of any readjustment mentioned in subsection three the divisor in rules one to four of subsection one of the said section fifty-one of the British North America Act, 1867 shall be two hundred and sixty-one, and where the number of members of the House of Commons is on any such readjustment increased above the number of two hundred and sixty-three by reason of the operation of subsection three, then, for the purposes of any subsequent readjustment, such increase shall not be included in the divisor mentioned in rules one to four of subsection one of the said section fifty-one.

THIRD DRAFT

An Act to amend the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1951 and to readjust the representation in the House of Commons.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Representation Act, 1952.

2. Section fifty-one of the British North America Act, 1867, as enacted by the British North America Act, 1946, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

51. (1) *Subject as hereinafter provided*, the number of members of the House of Commons shall be two hundred and sixty-three and the representation of the provinces therein shall forthwith upon the coming into force of this section and thereafter on the completion of each decennial census be readjusted by such authority, in such manner, and from such time as the Parliament of Canada from time to times provides, subject and according to the following rules:

1. There shall be assigned to each of the provinces a number of members computed by dividing the total population of the provinces by two hundred and sixty-one and by dividing the population of each province by the quotient so obtained, disregarding, except as hereinafter in this section provided, the remainder, if any, after the said process of division.

2. If the total number of members assigned to all the provinces pursuant to rule one is less than two hundred and sixty-one, additional members shall be assigned to the provinces (one to a province) having remainders in the computation under rule one commencing with the province having the largest remainder and continuing with the other provinces in the order of the magnitude of their respective remainders until the total number of members assigned is two hundred and sixty-one.

3. Notwithstanding anything in this section, if upon completion of a computation under rules one and two, the number of members to be assigned to a province is less than the number of senators representing the said province, rules one and two shall cease to apply in respect of the said province, and there shall be assigned to the said province, a number of members equal to the said number of senators.

4. In the event that rules one and two cease to apply in respect of a province then, for the purpose of computing the number of members to be assigned to the provinces in respect of which rules one and two continue to apply, the total population of the provinces shall be reduced by the number of the population of the province in respect of which rules one and two have ceased to apply and the number two hundred and sixty-one shall be reduced by the number of members assigned to such province pursuant to rule three.

5. On any such readjustment the number of members for any province shall not be reduced by more than fifteen per cent below the representation to which such province was entitled under rules one to four of this subsection at the last preceding readjustment of the representation of that province, and there shall be no reduction in the representation of any province as a result of which that province

would have a smaller number of members than any other province that according to the results of the then last decennial census did not have a larger population; but for the purposes of any subsequent readjustments of representation under this section any increase in the number of members of the House of Commons resulting from the application of this rule shall not be included in the divisor mentioned in rules one to four of this subsection.

6. (1) Such readjustments shall not take effect until the termination of the then existing Parliament.

(2) The Yukon Territory as constituted by chapter forty-one of the Statutes of Canada, 1901, shall be entitled to one member, and such other part of Canada not comprised within a province as may from time to time be defined by the Parliament of Canada shall be entitled to one member.

3. Eighty-five members of the House of Commons shall be elected for the Province of Ontario, seventy-five for the Province of Quebec, twelve for the Province of Nova Scotia, ten for the Province of New Brunswick, fourteen for the Province of Manitoba, twenty-two for the Province of British Columbia, four for the Province of Prince Edward Island, seventeen for the Province of Saskatchewan, seventeen for the Province of Alberta, seven for the Province of Newfoundland, one for the Yukon Territory and one for that part of the MacKenzie District of the Northwest Territories lying west of the 109th meridian of west longitude, thus making a total of two hundred and sixty-five members.

An Act to alter the provisions of the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1951 with respect to the readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons and to readjust the representation in the House of Commons.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Representation Act, 1952.

2. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the total number of members of the House of Commons shall be two hundred and sixty-three.

(2) The Yukon Territory as constituted by chapter forty-one of the Statutes of Canada, 1901, shall be entitled to one member, and such other part of Canada not comprised within a province as may from time to time be defined by the Parliament of Canada shall be entitled to one member.

(3) On the readjustment of the representation of the provinces in the House of Commons pursuant to the said section fifty-one of the British North America Act, 1867, as enacted by the British North America Act, 1946, in consequence of the completion of the decennial census taken in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one and on any subsequent readjustment under that section, the number of members for any province shall not be reduced by more than fifteen per cent below the representation to which such province was entitled under rules one to four of subsection one of the said section fifty-one of the British Nort America Act, 1867 at the last preceding readjustment of the representation of that province, and there shall be no reduction in the representation of any province as a result of which that province would have a smaller number of members than any other province that according to the results of the then last decennial census did not have a larger population.

(4) For the purposes of any readjustment mentioned in subsection three the divisor in rules one to four of subsection one of the said section fifty-one of the British North America Act, 1867 shall be two hundred and sixty-one, and

where the number of members of the House of Commons is on any such readjustment increased above the number of two hundred and sixty-three by reason of the operation of subsection three, then, for the purposes of any subsequent readjustment, such increase shall not be included in the divisor mentioned in rules one to four of subsection one of the said section fifty-one.

3. Eighty-five members of the House of Commons shall be elected for the Province of Ontario, seventy-five for the Province of Quebec, twelve for the Province of Nova Scotia, ten for the Province of New Brunswick, fourteen for the Province of Manitoba, twenty-two for the Province of British Columbia, four for the Province of Prince Edward Island, seventeen for the Province of Saskatchewan, seventeen for the Province of Alberta, seven for the Province of Newfoundland, one for the Yukon Territory and one for that part of the MacKenzie District of the Northwest Territories lying west of the 109th meridian of west longitude, thus making a total of two hundred and sixty-five members.

FIFTH DRAFT

An Act to readjust the Representation in the House of Commons.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Representation Act, 1952.

2. Eighty-five members of the House of Commons shall be elected for the Province of Ontario, seventy-five for the Province of Quebec, twelve for the Province of Nova Scotia, ten for the Province of New Brunswick, fourteen for the Province of Manitoba, twenty-two for the Province of British Columbia, four for the Province of Prince Edward Island, seventeen for the Province of Saskatchewan, seventeen for the Province of Alberta, seven for the Province of Newfoundland, one for the Yukon Territory and one for that part of the MacKenzie District of the Northwest Territories lying west of the 109th meridian of west longitude, thus making a total of two hundred and sixty-five members.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Sixth Session—Twenty-first Parliament
1952

**SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON
REDISTRIBUTION**

Chairman: HON. WALTER HARRIS

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS
No. 3

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1952

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1952

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1952

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1952

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA. 1952

CORRECTIONS

The minutes of proceedings of Tuesday, June 10, 1952, should be corrected as follows:

1. At page 44

(a) In the fifth paragraph of the said minutes of proceedings, at the end of the second line, insert between "thereto" and "the", the word "after".

Thus the said paragraph shall read as follows:

Beforehand, however, the Chairman informed the Committee that the title of the proposed draft bill One was modified by adding thereto after the year "1951" the following words: "with respect to the Readjustment of Representation in the House of Commons".

(b) Five paragraphs further down, in the second line thereof, the word "dealth" should be changed to "dealt"; in the third line the "comma" and the word "one" should both be struck out; in the fourth line the word "terms" should be substituted for "term".

Thus the said paragraph shall read as follows:

Mr. Knowles moved the two following alternate motions which were ruled out of order on the grounds that the terms of either one dealt with the readjustment in the representation of the House of Commons to be made in or after 1961 and thus without the scope of the Committee's terms of Order of Reference.

2. At page 89, in the continuation of APPENDIX "A" to the aforesaid minutes of proceedings, insert subtitle "FOURTH DRAFT" between clause 3 of the Third Draft and the title of the said Fourth Draft commencing with the words "An Act to alter the provisions of the British North America Acts, 1867, etc., etc."

ORDERS OF REFERENCE

WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1952.

Ordered,—That the name of Mr. Mott be substituted for that of Mr. Mac-Dougall on the said Committee.

FRIDAY, June 13, 1952.

Ordered,—That the name of Mr. Applewhaite be substituted for that of Mr. Laing on the said Committee.

TUESDAY, June 17, 1952.

Ordered,—That the name of Mr. McWilliam be substituted for that of Mr. Leger on the said Committee.

Attest.

LEON J. RAYMOND,
Clerk of the House.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Room 430,
Monday, June 16, 1952.

The Special Committee appointed to consider the result of the census of 1951 and the readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons necessitated thereby, met at 9.30 o'clock a.m. The chairman, Hon. Walter Harris, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Argue, Boucher, Decore, Dewar, Fair, Fleming, Fulton, Gauthier (*Sudbury*), Harkness, Harris (*Grey-Bruce*), Johnston, Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Knowles, MacNaught, Mott, Nowlan, Ross (*Souris*), Viau, Welbourn, Winkler, Wright.

In attendance: Mr. Nelson Castonguay, Chief Electoral Officer.

Mr. Argue requested that he be replaced by Mr. Knowles on the British Columbia subcommittee and it was so agreed.

The chairman announced that Mr. Mott would replace Mr. Laing as Convenor for the British Columbia subcommittee; also, that Mr. Mott would replace Mr. MacDougall on the Alberta subcommittee, and the said changes were agreed to.

The Chairman informed the Committee that Mr. MacNaught, convenor of the Maritime provinces' subcommittee, had intimated his preparedness to present now the subcommittee's second report concerning the province of Nova Scotia. However, at the request of Mr. Nowlan, it was agreed to postpone consideration of the report until the next meeting to be held later this day.

On motion of Mr. Viau, seconded by Mr. Mott,

Resolved: That the electoral districts, about which subcommittees have recommended that no change be made in the present boundaries, may be described, in the schedule to the bill now in preparation by the Committee, in accordance with the modifications suggested by the Surveyor-General only for the purpose of clarification and to include in such descriptions new ranges, townships, villages, municipalities or towns, etc., etc., in rural areas, created or so reclassified by provincial statutes since the 1947 readjustment in the representation of the House of Commons, and similarly additional streets, avenues or roads, etc., etc., in urban areas, provided that any such changes be in every case approved by the Committee.

At 9.40 o'clock a.m., the Committee adjourned to meet again at 12.00 o'clock noon, this day.

The committee met again at 12.00 o'clock noon. The chairman, Hon. Walter Harris, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Boucher, Brooks, Decore, Dewar, Fair, Fleming, Fulton, Gauthier (*Sudbury*), Harkness, Harris (*Grey-Bruce*), Johnston, Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Knowles, MacNaught, Mott, Nowlan, Viau, Welbourn, Whiteside, Whitman, Winkler.

In attendance: Mr. Nelson Castonguay, Chief Electoral Officer.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The chairman informed the Committee that Mr. Fulton would temporarily replace Mr. Diefenbaker on the Saskatchewan subcommittee during the latter's unavoidable absence from the capital.

The Committee resumed consideration of the schedule to the proposed bill to readjust the representation in the House of Commons.

Mr. MacNaught, on behalf of the Maritime provinces subcommittee presented the second report concerning the province of Nova Scotia, as follows:

The boundaries of the eleven constituencies in the province of Nova Scotia shall be as follows:

1. CUMBERLAND, same as the present;
2. INVERNESS-RICHMOND, same as at present;
3. CAPE BRETON SOUTH, same as at present;
4. ANTIGONISH-GUYSBOROUGH, same as at present;
5. CAPE BRETON NORTH AND VICTORIA, same as at present;
6. PICTOU, same as at present;
7. COLCHESTER-HANTS, same as at present;
8. DIGBY-ANAPOLIS-KINGS, consisting of the Counties of Annapolis and Kings and the municipality of Digby;
9. SHELBURNE-YARMOUTH-CLARE, consisting of the Counties of Shelburne and Yarmouth and the municipality of Clare;
10. QUEENS-LUNENBURG, consisting of the Counties of Queens and Lunenburg.
11. HALIFAX, this constituency shall consist of Halifax City and Halifax County, including Sable Island, and shall return two Members.

(signed) J. WATSON MACNAUGHT, M.P.

After some discussion thereon, the said report was, on motion of Mr. Fulton seconded by Mr. Fair, referred back to the Maritime Provinces subcommittee for further consideration in the light of the opinions expressed by several members of the Committee.

At 1.00 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned to meet again at 9.30 o'clock a.m., Wednesday, June 18.

WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1952.

The committee met at 9.30 o'clock a.m. The chairman, Hon. Walter Harris presided.

Members present: Messrs. Applewhaite, Argue, Balcer, Blair, Boucher, Brooks, Decore, Fair, Fleming, Fulton, Gauthier (*Sudbury*), Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Harkness, Harris (*Grey-Bruce*), Johnston, Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Knowles, MacNaught, McCubbin, McIlraith, McWilliam, Mott Murphy, Murray (*Cariboo*), Nowlan, Picard, Ross (*Souris*), Viau, Welbourne Whiteside, Whitman, Winkler, Wright.

In attendance: Mr. Nelson Castonguay, Chief Electoral Officer.

The committee resumed consideration of the schedule to the proposed bill to readjust the representation in the House of Commons.

*On motion of Mr. Gauthier (*Portneuf*),*

Resolved: That, in accordance with the resolution passed by the Committee on Monday, June 16th, the proposed changes submitted by the Surveyor-General in the descriptions of several of the electoral districts recommended to the House in the Committee's Second Report of Tuesday, June 16, be approved, namely:

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

ARGENTEUIL-DEUX-MONTAGNES

Description changed by adding the town of St. Eustache in paragraph (b).

BELLECHASSE

Description changed by adding the type of municipality (village, parish, etc.).

BONAVENTURE

Description altered to agree with the Quebec Statutes. (14 Geo VI Chap. 47 Sec. 5).

CHAMPLAIN

Description changed by adding the type of municipality (village, parish, etc.) (see list of Municipal Corporations of Quebec, 1952).

CHARLEVOIX

Description changed as follows: paragraph (b), the word "municipality" changed to "municipalities".

(Quebec Statutes 7, Geo VI, Chap. 48 p. 240) paragraph (d), the type of municipality has been added, viz: (village, parish).

(List of Municipal Corporations of Quebec, 1952).

CHATEAUGUAY-HUNTINGDON-LAPRAIRIE

Description changed by adding the type of municipality as the case may be (village, parish, etc.)

COMPTON-FRONTENAC

Description changed to include new municipalities of Milan (1948) Compton-Station (1949) and the municipality classification (Township, Parish, Village) as the case may be.

DRUMMOND-ARTHABASKA

Description changed by correcting the names of municipalities and by adding the municipality classification. (see List of Municipal Corporations 1952).

GASPE

Changed description by replacing the word townships by township municipalities in paragraph (b).

JOLIETTE-L'ASSOMPTION-MONTCALM

Description changed in paragraph (c) by adding brackets (—) to designate the territories excluded from the county of Montcalm and by replacing the word "such" by "said".

LABELLE—Description changed:

1. to include the town of Mount Laurier in paragraph (a);
2. to include the township of Bowman and Villeneuve in those excluded from the county of Papineau, in para. (b) which belong to the electoral district of Gatineau.

LAC-SAINT-JEAN—Description changed:

1. by adding the name (in para. (b)) of the municipalities of St. Ludger-de-Milot, and of the village of Ste.-Jeanne-d'Arc (1948);
2. by replacing "St. Edouard-de-Peribonca" by "Peribonca";
3. By adding the municipality classification.

LEVIS

Description changed by adding the municipality classification and by replacing the word "city" by "cities" and by discarding the word town. (See List of Municipal Corporations of Quebec 1952)

LOTBINIERE

Description changed by adding the municipality classification (parish, township or village) as the case may be.

MATAPEDIA-MATANE

Description changed to agree with the Quebec Statutes, 14 George VI, Chap. 47, Sec. 5.

MEGANTIC

Description changed by replacing "St.-Vital-de-Lambton" by "Lambton" and "St. Evariste-Station" by "La Guadeloupe" and by adding municipality classification.

NICOLET-YAMASKA

Description changed by adding municipality classification.

QUEBEC EAST—Description changed in paragraph (a):

1. By referring to "Cote Samson" instead of "des Glacis Street";
2. By mentioning part of Arago Street for a more accurate description of the line shown on the electoral district map;
3. By the indications: easterly-northerly-southerly, etc.

QUEBEC WEST

Description changed in re-writing para. (a) for a more accurate description.

QUEBEC SOUTH—Description changed:

1. By completely re-writing para. (a) for a more accurate description;
2. By replacing all para. (b) by the words "the city of Sillery" (see Quebec Statutes, 1947, 11 Geo. VI, Ch. 90, Sec. 10) "the municipality of St. Colomb-de-Sillery has ceased to exist".

QUEBEC-MONTMORENCY—Description changed as follows:

1. In para. (a) the towns of Charlesbourg, Ste. Foy, Loretteville added (see list of Municipal Corporations) and the municipality of St. Colomb-de-Sillery taken out (has ceased to exist: See, 11 Geo. VI, Ch. 90, Sec. 10).
2. In para. (c) by adding municipality classification.

RICHMOND-WOLFE—Description changed as follows:

1. In para. (b) replace the word "such" by "said";
2. In para. (c) dropped the name of municipality of Durham (changed to Ulverton and annexed to Richmond county, 1943);
3. By adding municipality classification.

RIMOUSKI

Description changed by replacing in para. (b) the name of "Begon" by "St. Jean-de-Dieu", (name changed in 1948) and by adding the municipality classification.

ROBERVAL—Description changed:

1. By adding in para. (a) the name of the town of Mistassini (1948);
2. By adding in para. (b) the municipalities of St. Ludger-de-Milot and of the village of Ste. Jeanne-d'Arc (1948);
3. By replacing the words "St. Edouard-de-Peribonca" by "Peribonca" and by adding the municipality classification.

ST. HYACINTHE-BAGOT

Description changed by adding in para. (b) and (c) the municipality classification.

SAINT-JEAN-IBERVILLE-NAPIERVILLE—Description changed:

1. By adding, in para. (a), the municipality classification;
2. By adding in para. (c) "and the town of St. Remi" (1950), (see list of Munic. Corpor.)

ST. MAURICE-LAFLECHE

Description changed to be written in two paragraphs instead of three and worded so as to include part of the county of St. Maurice and part of the county of Champlain instead of excluding the greater part of St. Maurice. The names were listed as per the latest list of Municipal Corporations 1952 and the municipality classification has been added.

SAGUENAY

Description changed by adding in para. (a) the towns of Hauterive and Sept-Isles (1950).

SHEFFORD

Description changed by adding the municipality classification (parish, village, etc.).

STANSTEAD—Description changed:

1. By replacing, in para. (a), the words "and the towns of Coaticook and Magog" by "and the city of Magog and the town of Coaticook";
2. By adding, in para. (b), the municipality of Compton-Station;
3. By adding the municipality classification.

TEMISCOUATA

Description changed in para. (b), by changing the name "Bégon" to "St. Jean-de-Dieu".

TROIS-RIVIERES—Description changed in para. (b):

1. By changing "Notre-Dame-des-Trois-Rivières" to "Trois-Rivières" (see list of Municipal Corporations);
2. By changing "Potherie Island" to "de la Potherie Island" (decision of Geographical Board);
3. By adding the municipality classification;
4. By changing "La Pointe-du-Lac (Visitation)" to "La Visitation-de-la Pointe-du-Lac".

Description changed by adding easterly-westerly-northerly as the case may be and by adding West or East to street name, for a more complete description.

ST-HENRI

Description changed by adding the words easterly-westerly-northerly as the case may be for a more complete description.

Mr. Picard, convenor, presented the Third Report of the province of Quebec subcommittee dealing with modifications to the boundaries of districts recommended to the House in the Committee's Second Report of Tuesday, June 10, as follows:

The subcommittee on Quebec Province recommends that the boundaries of the following electoral districts be amended as follows:

BEAUCHE consisting of:

- (a) The county of Beauce (except the municipality Des-Saints-Anges, and the township of Metgermette-South) and the towns of Beauceville, Beauceville-East, St. Georges and St. Georges West;
- (b) The part of the county of Frontenac included in the municipality of the united townships of Risborough and part of Marlow, the parish municipalities of St. Gedeon and St. Hilaire-de-Dorset, the village municipalities of St. Ludger and St. Gedeon, and the municipality of St. Robert-Bellarmin.

Note:

- (a) Change in boundary resulting from the erection of the municipality of St. Simon-les-Mines (1950) including certain territories detached from Dorchester County and annexed to Beauce Co. (Quebec Statutes 14, Geo. VI, Chap. 126).
- (b) Description changed according to amended boundary.

CHAPLEAU consisting of:

- (a) That part of the county of Abitibi lying north of a line commencing at a point situated at the intersection of the Ontario-Quebec inter-provincial boundary with the line separating Ranges IX and X of the township of Hebecourt; thence easterly following the said line to the eastern limit of lot 53 of Range X Hebecourt township; thence northerly following the eastern limit of lot 53 of Range X to the north outline of Hebecourt township; thence easterly following the north outline of the townships of Hebecourt, Duparquet, Destor, Aiguebelle, Manneville and Villemontel; thence southerly following the east outline of Villemontel township; thence easterly following the north outline of the townships of La Motte and La Corne; thence southerly following the east outline of La Corne township; thence easterly following the north outline of the townships of Senneville and Pascalis to the left bank of Tiblemont Lake; thence southerly following the left bank of Tiblemont Lake and the left bank of Louvicourt River to its intersection with the south outline of the township of Pascalis; thence westerly along the south outline of Pascalis township to the west outline of the township of Vauquelin; thence southerly following the west outline of the townships of Vauquelin and Villebon; thence easterly following the south boundary of the county of Abitibi to the Southeast corner of the said county, together with all the townships and municipalities situated north of the said line and the towns of Amos and Lasarre;
- (b) That part of the county of St. Maurice situated northwest of the township of Breault;
- (c) That part of the county of Champlain situated northwest of the townships of Livernois, Geoffrion, Harper, Dumoulin and Langlier;
- (d) That part of the province included in the territories of Abitibi and Mistassini.

Note:

- (a) Change in boundary resulting from the addition of a number of lots of Range X Hebecourt township to Chapleau on account of the erection (in 1951) of the municipality of Roquemaure.
- (b) Description was changed accordingly and re-written in order to agree with recent official maps and for more clarity in the course of the description itself and for better comparison with descriptions of adjacent districts.

DORCHESTER consisting of:

- (a) The county of Dorchester, (except the parish municipality of St. Luc-de-Dijon);
- (b) That part of the county of Beauce included in the parish municipality of Saints-Anges and the township of Metgermette South.

Note:

- (a) Change in boundary on account of new municipality of St. Simon-les-Mines taking part of Dorchester County (Que. Statutes 14, Geo VI, Chap. 126).
- (b) Description changed by adding the municipality classification (Parish, village) as the case may be.

RICHELIEU-VERCHERES consisting of:

- (a) The county of Richelieu (except the parish municipality of St. Marcel); the city of Sorel and the towns of St. Ours and St. Joseph-de-Sorel;
- (b) The county of Vercheres (except the parish municipalities of Ste. Julie and St. Mathieu-de-Beloeil and the village municipality of McMasterville).

Note:

- (a) Change in boundary on account of the creation of the district of Longueuil.
- (b) Description changed accordingly and by adding municipality classification.

ST-DENIS consisting of that part of the city of Montreal bounded by a line commencing at a point situated at the intersection of Cote-St-Michel with the prolongation of Christophe-Colomb Avenue; thence southeasterly following the prolongation of Christophe-Colomb Avenue and the said Christophe-Colomb Avenue to de Bellechasse Street; thence northeasterly following de Bellechasse Street to de Lanaudiere Street; thence south-easterly following de Lanaudiere Street and its prolongation to the C.P.R. main track; thence southwesterly following the C.P.R. main track to Henri-Julien Avenue; thence northwesterly following Henri-Julien Avenue to Jean-Talon Street East; thence southwesterly following Jean-Talon Street East to St. Lawrence Boulevard; thence continuing southwesterly following Jean-Talon Street west to the C.P.R. main track; thence westerly following the said C.P.R. main track to the southerly prolongation of Guizot Street; thence northerly following the said prolongation of Guizot Street and Guizot Street to Foucher Street; thence westerly following Foucher Street to Leman Street; thence northerly following Leman Street to St. Hubert Street; thence westerly following St. Hubert Street to Cote-St-Michel Road; thence northwesterly following Cote-St-Michel Road to the point of commencement.

Note:

- (a) Slight change in boundary on account of a jog in Guizot Street on new map of the city of Montreal;

(b) Description changed by adding easterly-northerly-westerly as the case may be and the indication East or West to street name for a more complete description.

LAFONTAINE consisting of that part of the city of Montreal bounded by a line commencing at a point situated at the intersection of Sherbrooke Street East with the C.P.R. Main Track; thence southerly following Sherbrooke Street East to Lafontaine Park Street; thence northwesterly and north-easterly following Lafontaine Park Street to Brebeuf Street; thence northwesterly following Brebeuf Street to Mount Royal Avenue; thence north-easterly following Mount Royal Avenue to de Lanaudiere Street; thence northwesterly following de Lanaudiere Street and its prolongation to the C.P.R., main track; thence northeasterly and easterly following the C.P.R. main track to the point of commencement.

Note:

To replace boundary and description recommended in the Committee's Second Report to the House on Tuesday, June 10th.

MAISONNEUVE-ROSEMONT consisting of that part of the city of Montreal bounded by a line commencing at a point situated at the intersection of 1st Avenue with Belanger Street; thence northerly following Belanger Street and its prolongation to the southeast boundary of the town of St. Leonard-de-Port-Maurice; thence easterly following the said boundary of St. Leonard-de-Port-Maurice to the westerly prolongation of Bossuet Street; thence easterly following the said westerly prolongation of Bossuet Street, Bossuet Street and its easterly prolongation to the bank of the St. Lawrence River; thence southerly following the bank of the St. Lawrence River to the prolongation of Boulevard Pie IX; thence westerly following the said prolongation and Boulevard Pie IX to Rachel Street; thence southerly following Rachel Street to avenue d'Orleans; thence westerly following avenue d'Orleans to Dandurand Street; thence southerly following Dandurand Street to 1st Avenue; thence westerly following 1st Avenue to the point of commencement.

Note:

(a) The boundary changed as a result of the placing into electoral district of Mercier both sides of Cadillac Street and the East side of Bossuet Street.

MERCIER consisting of that part of the Island of Montreal lying north of a line commencing at a point situated at the intersection of the easterly limit of Laval County with the westerly prolongation of the southerly limit of the town of Montreal North; thence easterly following the said prolongation and the southern limit of the town of Montreal North and the western and southern limits of the town of St. Michel-de-Laval and its prolongation to Belanger Street; thence northeasterly following Belanger Street and its prolongation to the east boundary of the town of St. Leonard-de-Port-Maurice; thence easterly following the said east boundary of St. Leonard-de-Port-Maurice to the westerly prolongation of Bossuet Street; thence easterly following the said westerly prolongation of Bossuet Street and its easterly prolongation to the bank of the St. Lawrence River; together with all the islands in Riviere-des-Prairies and St. Lawrence River not included in the adjacent counties.

Note:

New boundary and description resulting from the amended boundary and description of Maisonneuve-Rosemont.

(signed) L. PHILIPPE PICARD, M.P."

On motion of Mr. Picard, seconded by Mr. Balcer, the said report was adopted.

Mr. MacNaught, convenor, on behalf of the Maritime Provinces' subcommittee, stated that the subcommittee had, as instructed by the Committee, met to reconsider its second report presented on Monday, June 16, and the question having been put to the subcommittee as to whether or not the said report should be amended, it had been resolved that no change be made.

Whereupon Mr. Brooks, seconded by Mr. Harkness, moved:

That the Report of the Maritime Subcommittee, dealing with the boundaries of the eleven constituencies in the Province of Nova Scotia, be amended as follows:

- (a) That paragraph 8 of the said report be deleted, and the following substituted therefor:
(8) Annapolis-Kings—same as at present.
- (b) That paragraph 9 of the said report be deleted, and the following substituted therefor:
(9) Digby, Yarmouth & Barrington—consisting of the Counties of Digby and Yarmouth, and the municipality of Barrington.
- (c) That paragraph 10 of the said report be deleted, and the following substituted therefor:
(10) Lunenburg, Queens & Shelburne, consisting of the Counties of Lunenburg and Queens, and the municipality of Shelburne.

Mr. Wright moved that both the aforesaid Second Report, and the amendment thereto of Mr. Brooks, be referred back to the Maritime Provinces' subcommittees for further study and report.

And the question having been put on the proposed subamendment of Mr. Wright, it was, on a show of hands, resolved in the negative on the following division: yeas, 15: nays, 16.

And the question having been put on the proposed amendment of Mr. Brooks, it was, on a show of hands, resolved in the negative on the following division: yeas, 14; nays, 18.

And the question having been put on the proposed motion of Mr. MacNaught, it was, on a show of hands, resolved in the affirmative on the following division: yeas, 18; nays, 14.

Mr. Picard, convenor, on behalf of the Province of Quebec subcommittee, presented a Fourth Report as follows:

Your subcommittee has agreed unanimously on the names and boundaries of four additional electoral districts on the Island of Montreal to be described at follows:

ST. ANTOINE WESTMOUNT consisting of

- (a) The city of Westmount;
- (b) That part of the city of Montreal bounded by a line commencing at a point situated at the intersection of Cote des Neiges Road with the western limit of the city of Westmount; thence southerly and westerly following the said western limit of the city of Westmount to its intersection with Surrey Gardens Street; thence northwesterly following the prolongation of Surrey Gardens Street to Coronet Road; thence northeasterly following Coronet Road to Cote des Neiges Road; thence easterly following Cote des Neiges Road to McGregor Street; thence following McGregor Street to Cote des Neiges Road; thence following Cote des Neiges Road to Guy Street; thence southeasterly following Guy Street to St. James Street; thence southwesterly following St. James Street and Upper Lachine Road to St. Remi Street; thence

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

northwesterly following St. Remi Street to the eastern limit of the city of Westmount; thence northeasterly and northwesterly following the eastern and northern limits of the city of Westmount to the point of commencement.

(Note:

- (a) No change in boundary.
- (b) Description changed in order to avoid the use of cadastral lot numbers which are not shown on the recent plan of the city of Montreal for that area adjacent to the city of Westmount. Also the indications Easterly-Westerly-Northerly etc., have been added for more clarity in the course of the description.)

ST. LAWRENCE-ST. GEORGE consisting of that part of the city of Montreal bounded by a line commencing at a point situated at the intersection of Craig Street with St. Lawrence Boulevard; thence westerly following St. Lawrence Boulevard to Rachel Street; thence southerly following Rachel Street to Esplanade Avenue; thence westerly following Esplanade Avenue to Mount Royal Avenue; thence southerly following Mount Royal Avenue to its intersection with the northern limit of the city of Outremont; thence southerly following the eastern limit of said city of Outremont and its prolongation to Remembrance Road; thence continuing southerly following Remembrance Road to its intersection with Cote des Neiges Road; thence easterly following Cote des Neiges Road, McGregor Street and Cote des Neiges Road to Guy Street; thence southeasterly following Guy Street to St. Antoine Street; thence northeasterly following St. Antoine Street and Craig Street West to the point of commencement.

(Note:

- (a) No change in Boundary
- (b) Description changed by dropping the name of Shakespeare Road which does not appear on the recent plan of the city of Montreal and by adding the indications: Easterly-Northerly-Southerly etc., for a better description.)

ST. JAMES consisting of that part of the city of Montreal bounded by a line commencing at a point situated at the intersection of Sherbrooke Street East with de La Visitation Street; thence southeasterly following de La Visitation Street and its prolongation to the bank of the St. Lawrence River; thence southerly following the bank of the St. Lawrence River to the prolongation of St. Lawrence Boulevard; thence northwesterly following the said prolongation and St. Lawrence Boulevard to Roy Street; thence northeasterly following Roy Street; thence northeasterly following Roy Street to St. Denis Street; thence northwesterly following St. Denis Street to Rachel Street; thence northeasterly following Rachel Street to Lafontaine Park Street; thence southwesterly following Lafontaine Park Street to Sherbrooke Street East; thence northerly following Sherbrooke Street East to the point of commencement.

(Note: Boundary and description changed.)

LAURIER consisting of that part of the city of Montreal bounded by a line commencing at a point situated at the intersection of the C.P.R. main track with the northwesterly prolongation of de Lanaudiere Street; thence southeasterly following said northwesterly prolongation and de Lanaudiere street to Mount Royal Avenue; thence southwesterly following Mount Royal Avenue to Brebeuf Street; thence southeasterly following Brebeuf Street to Lafontaine Park Street; thence southwesterly following Lafontaine Park Street and Rachel Street to City Hall Avenue; thence northwesterly follow-

ing City Hall Avenue to Mount Royal Avenue; thence southwesterly following Mount Royal Avenue to St. Lawrence Boulevard; thence northwesterly following St. Lawrence Boulevard to the C.P.R. main track; thence northeasterly and northeasterly following the C.P.R. main track to the point of commencement.

(Note: Boundary and description changed.)

(Sgd.) L. PHILIPPE PICARD, M.P.

On motion of Mr. Picard, seconded by Mr. Balcer, the said report was adopted.

Mr. Mott, convenor, on behalf of British Columbia provincial subcommittee, reported progress.

At 10.10 o'clock a.m. the Committee adjourned to meet again at 9.30 o'clock a.m. Thursday, June 19th.

THURSDAY, June 19, 1952.

The Committee met at 9.30 o'clock a.m. The Chairman, Hon. Walter Harris, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Blair, Boucher, Fair, Fleming, Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Gauthier (*Sudbury*), Harkness, Harris (*Grey-Bruce*), Johnston, Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Knowles, MacNaught, McCubbin, McIlraith, McWilliam, Mott, Murphy, Nowlan, Robinson, Ross (*Souris*), Viau, Welbourn, Whiteside, Whitman, Winkler.

In attendance: Mr. Nelson Castonguay, Chief Electoral Officer.

The Committee resumed consideration of the schedule to the proposed bill to readjust the representation in the House of Commons.

Mr. McIlraith, convenor, on behalf of the province of Ontario subcommittee, presented the First Report as follows:

The Ontario Redistribution subcommittee has agreed on the following:

Combining the Constituencies of GLENGARRY and PRESCOTT to make new Constituency of GLENGARRY-PRESCOTT.

STORMONT, RUSSELL, OTTAWA EAST, TEMISKAMING, TIMMINS, COCHRANE, to be left as is.

ALGOMA WEST and PORT ARTHUR. The boundary to be changed by including the whole of the Township of Wicksteed in Port Arthur and redescribing the line. The total number of persons involved in the change: 63. Otherwise to remain the same.

FORT WILLIAM and KENORA-RAINY RIVER. Change in the boundary line between the two Constituencies. Make it clear that Kenora-Rainy River includes the whole of the Atikokan Improvement District.

LEEDS, PETERBOROUGH WEST, VICTORIA, ONTARIO, PARRY SOUND, MUSKOCA, SIMCOE EAST, PEEL, HALTON, to remain as at present.

The present Constituency of HAMILTON EAST to have the description of the southern boundary changed so that instead of running along Concession Street from Sherman Avenue to the western boundary it will now run along the escarpment. The effect of this is to remove some 1,355 persons, but it will mean the southern boundary of the constituency is the escarpment throughout its whole length, and contains no part of Ward 8.

HAMILTON WEST as is.

HAMILTON SOUTH-EAST. The new Constituency consisting of all that part of the city of Hamilton, now within the Constituency of Wentworth (77,580) plus the small part (1,355) on the top of the Mountain (part of Ward 8) taken from the Constituency of Hamilton East: total population 78,935.

NIAGARA FALLS-WELLAND. The present constituency of Welland to be divided by taking the townships of Bertie, Stamford and Willoughby, which includes Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Chippawa and Crystal Beach, into one Constituency called NIAGARA FALLS, having a population of 57,808.

The remainder of the present Constituency of Welland, having a population of 65,425, to be known as WELLAND.

NORFOLK, OXFORD, KENT, ESSEX SOUTH, ESSEX EAST, ESSEX WEST, LAMBTON-KENT to remain as is.

(Signed) GEORGE J. McILRAITH.

On motion of Mr. McIlraith, seconded by Mr. Murphy, the said report was adopted.

Mr. Gauthier (*Portneuf*) for Mr. Picard, presented the Fifth Report of the province of Quebec subcommitte, as follows:

The subcommittee for the province of Quebec has agreed on the name and boundary of the electoral district described hereafter:

LAVAL consisting of

(a) That part of the island of Montreal bounded by a line commencing at a point situated at the intersection of the southern limit of the county of Laval with the westerly prolongation of the southern boundary of the village of Saraguay; thence southeasterly following said westerly prolongation of the southern boundary and the southern boundary of the village of Saraguay to Cote St. Louis or du Bois-Franc Road; thence northeasterly following the Cote St. Louis or du Bois-Franc Road to Montee St. Laurent and its prolongation to the southern boundary of the city of Montreal; thence easterly and northerly following said boundary of the city of Montreal to the southeast corner of Marcellin Wilson Park; thence continuing northerly along the east boundary of Marcellin Wilson Park and its northerly prolongation along the western boundary of St. Laurent Parish, the said western boundary of St. Laurent Parish and its prolongation to the C.P.R. main track; thence easterly following the C.P.R. main track to the southerly prolongation of Fleury Street; thence northerly along said prolongation of Fleury Street, and continuing northerly following Fleury Street to Clark Street; thence westerly following Clark Street to Dick Street; thence northerly following Dick Street to St. Lawrence Boulevard; thence easterly following St. Lawrence Boulevard to Fleury Street; thence northerly following Fleury Street to its intersection with the southern limit of the town of Montreal North, thence northwesterly following said southern limit of the town of Montreal North and its westerly prolongation to the eastern limit of the county of Laval; thence southerly and southwesterly following the eastern limit of the county of Laval to the point of commencement;

(b) The county of Laval and the towns of Iles-Laval, L'Abord-a-Plouffe, Laval-des-Rapides, Laval-West, Laval-sur-le-lac, Pont Viau, Ste. Rose and St. Vincent-de-Paul.

(Note: Boundary and description changed.)

(Signed) P. GAUTHIER, M.P.,
for L. Philippe Picard, M.P.

On motion of Mr. Gauthier (*Portneuf*) seconded by Mr. Whitman the said report was adopted.

Some discussion took place on the urgency of holding several meetings next week in view of the possibility of an early prorogation of Parliament. It was agreed that the Committee would, if necessary, meet twice on Monday, June 23rd, and as often thereafter as the various subcommittees on the provincial schedules are prepared to present reports.

At 9.50 o'clock a.m. the Committee adjourned to meet again at 2.00 o'clock p.m., Monday, June 23rd.

MONDAY, June 23, 1952

The meeting called for 2.00 o'clock p.m., was postponed until 9.00 o'clock p.m.

The Committee met at 9.00 o'clock p.m. The Chairman, Hon. Walter Harris, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Applewhaite, Argue, Blair, Decore, Denis, Dewar, Fleming, Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Harkness, Harris (*Grey-Bruce*), Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysboro*), Knowles, MacNaught, McCubbin, McIlraith, Mott, Nowlan, Ross (*Souris*), Viau, Welbourn, Whiteside, Whitman, Winkler, Wright.

In attendance: Mr. Nelson Castonguay, Chief Electoral Officer.

The Committee resumed consideration of the schedule to the draft Bill to readjust the representation in the House of Commons.

Mr. Mott, Convenor, for the British Columbia subcommittee reported progress.

Mr. Gauthier (*Portneuf*), for Mr. Picard, Convenor, presented the sixth report of the Province of Quebec subcommittee, as follows:

The Quebec subcommittee begs leave to present the following as a Sixth Report:

Your subcommittee has agreed to the amendment to the electoral District of Villeneuve originally reported in the subcommittee's First Report of June 4 and included in the Committee's Report to the House, of Tuesday, June 10, 1952.

VILLENEUVE consisting of:

- (a) That part of the county of Abitibi situated south of the municipality of Roquemaure and of the eastern part of the township of Roquemaure, the townships of Palmarolle, Poularies, Privat, Launay, Tressessan, Figuery, Landrienne, Fiedmont, Courville, and the western part of Senneterre; and west of the east outline of the townships of Pascalis and Louvicourt; and, including the towns of Bourlamaque, Cadillac, Duparquet, Malartic and Val d'Or;
- (b) That part of the county of Temiscamingue included in the townships of Montreuil, Remigny, Beaumesnil, Clerion, Chabert, Landranet, Mazerac, Jourdan, Pelissier and Granet and all the townships situated north of said townships, together with the cities of Noranda and Rouyn.

Note:

(a) Boundary changed:

- (i) On account of annexation of part of range X of Hebecourt township, to the municipality of Roquemaure.
- (ii) By excluding the western part of the townships of Vauquelin and Villebon.

(b) Description changed accordingly and with respect to the latest list of Municipal Corporations.

(Sgd) L. PHILIPPE PICARD, M.P.

On motion of Mr. Gauthier (*Portneuf*), seconded by Mr. Whitman, the said report was adopted.

At 9.15 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned to meet again at 9.30 o'clock a.m., Tuesday, June 24, 1952.

ANTOINE CHASSÉ,
Clerk of the Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Sixth Session—Twenty-first Parliament
1952

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SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON

REDISTRIBUTION

Chairman: HON. WALTER HARRIS

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

No. 4

(Including Third, Fourth and Fifth Reports to the House)

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1952

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1952

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1952

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1952

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1952

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952



ORDERS OF REFERENCE

TUESDAY, June 24, 1952.

Ordered,—That the name of Mr. Smith (Moose Mountain) be substituted for that of Mr. Boucher on the said Committee.

SATURDAY, June 28, 1952.

Ordered,—That Bill No. 393, An Act to readjust the Representation in the House of Commons, be referred to the Special Committee appointed to consider the results of the census of 1951 and the readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons necessitated thereby, with instructions to prepare schedules to contain and describe the several electoral districts entitled to return Members to this House of Commons.

Ordered,—That the name of Mr. Wood be substituted for that of Mr. Winkler on the said Committee.

MONDAY, June 30, 1952.

Ordered,—That the name of Mr. Boucher be substituted for that of Mr. Smith (Moose Mountain) on the said Committee.

Attest.

LEON J. RAYMOND,
Clerk of the House.

REPORTS TO THE HOUSE

WEDNESDAY, June 25, 1952.

The Special Committee appointed to consider the results of the census of 1951 and the readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons necessitated thereby, begs leave to present the following as a

THIRD REPORT

Your Committee has agreed upon and recommends that a bill as follows be introduced and referred to this Committee for consideration and for the purpose of adding thereto the schedule:

“DRAFT BILL

An Act to readjust the Representation in the House of Commons.

Whereas the results of the census of 1951 necessitate a readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons, pursuant to the provisions of The British North America Acts, 1867 to 1952, and the other statutes in that behalf: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as The Representation Act, 1952.
2. Eighty-five members of the House of Commons shall be elected for the Province of Ontario, seventy-five for the Province of Quebec, twelve for the Province of Nova Scotia, ten for the Province of New Brunswick, fourteen for the Province of Manitoba, twenty-two for the Province of British Columbia, four for the Province of Prince Edward Island, seventeen for the Province of Saskatchewan, seventeen for the Province of Alberta, seven for the Province of Newfoundland, one for the Yukon Territory and one from the Mackenzie district of the Northwest Territories lying west of the 102nd Meridian of west longitude, thus making a total of two hundred and sixty-five members.
3. The said provinces respectively shall, for the purpose of the election of members to serve in the House of Commons, be divided into electoral districts, which shall be represented as provided in the Schedule.
4. The whole of that part of the Schedule relating to any province shall be read together, and shall, so far as possible, be construed as including the whole of such province in some one or other of the electoral districts therein described, the description of each electoral district being accordingly construed as intended, unless the contrary is expressed, to include the whole of the contained area, whether particularly mentioned or not and to include also any area partly surrounded by the areas expressly described that appears to have been intended to be included; in any doubtful case the Chief Electoral Officer shall finally determine of what electoral district, if any, any area not expressly referred to was intended to form part, and shall, within the first fifteen days of the session of Parliament next following any such determination, report the same, with the reasons therefor, to the Speaker of the House of Commons.
5. Wherever in the Schedule any word or expression is used to denote the name of any territorial division, such word or expression shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as indicating such territorial division as it exists and is bounded at the date of the passing of this Act.

6. Wherever in the Schedule a municipality or place is wrongfully referred to as a city, or a town, or a village, but there is within the territorial limits of the electoral district, in the description of which the reference occurs, a municipality or place of the same name which is a city or a town, or a village, but is not the class, namely, city, town or village, as the case may be, specified in the Schedule, the reference shall be taken to be to that municipality or place.

7. As soon as possible after the passing of this Act, the Surveyor General shall, in accordance with the definitions set out in the Schedule, and with the co-operation of the Chief Electoral Officer, prepare and print

- (a) individual maps showing the boundaries of the electoral districts established in each province;
- (b) individual maps of each province showing the boundaries of the electoral districts established therein; and
- (c) individual maps of all cities portions of which are in more than one electoral district.

8. This Act shall take effect only upon the dissolution of the present Parliament, except that for the purpose only of authorizing and enabling the appointment, pursuant to section eight of The Canada Elections Act of returning officers, whenever required, this Act shall be deemed to be in force on the date upon which it has been assented to.

SCHEDEULE"

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WALTER HARRIS,
Chairman.

SATURDAY, June 28, 1952.

The Special Committee appointed to consider the results of the census of 1951 and the readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons necessitated thereby begs leave to present the following as a

FOURTH REPORT

Your Committee has, in its Second Report dated 10th June, 1952, reported agreement on the names and boundaries of 97 electoral districts. However, changes in boundaries and description have since been agreed upon by the Committee in forty-three (43) of these electoral districts in the Province of Quebec, as listed hereafter: Argenteuil-Deux-Montagnes, Bellechasse, Bonaventure, Champlain, Charlevoix, Chateauguay-Huntingdon-Laprairie, Compton-Frontenac, Drummond-Arthabaska, Gaspe, Joliette-L'Assomption-Montcalm, Labelle, Lac-Saint-Jean, Levis, Lotbinière, Matapedia-Matane, Megantic, Nicolet-Yamaska, Quebec East, Quebec South, Quebec West, Quebec-Montmorency, Richmond-Wolfe, Rimouski, Roberval, Saint-Hyacinthe-Bagot, Saint-Jean-Iberville-Napierville, Saint-Maurice-Lafleche, Saguenay, Shefford, Stanstead, Temiscouata, Terrebonne, Trois-Rivieres, St.-Henri, Beauce, Chapleau, Dorchester, Richelieu-Vercheres, St.-Denis, Lafontaine, Maisonneuve-Rosemont, Mercier, Villeneuve.

The Committee has now agreed upon the names and boundaries of all and the several electoral districts entitled to return members to the House of Commons which are set forth in the Schedule to be appended to Bill No. 393,

An Act to readjust the Representation in the House of Commons, which was introduced on the recommendation contained in this Committee's Third Report to the House, on Wednesday, June 25, 1952.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WALTER HARRIS,
Chairman.

SATURDAY, June 28, 1952.

The Special Committee appointed to consider the results of the census of 1951 and the readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons necessitated thereby begs leave to present the following as a

FIFTH REPORT

Your Committee has considered Bill No. 393, An Act to readjust the Representation in the House of Commons and has agreed to report same with amendments.

Your Committee, in conformity with instructions contained in the Order of Reference of this day has appended to the aforesaid Bill No. 393, the schedules in respect to the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Newfoundland, and the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories.

A reprint of the Bill, as amended, with the schedule appended thereto has been ordered.

A copy of the Committee's Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence is appended hereto.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WALTER HARRIS,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Room 430,
TUESDAY, June 24, 1952.

The Special Committee appointed to consider the result of the census of 1951 and the readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons necessitated thereby, met at 9.30 o'clock a.m. The chairman, Hon. Walter Harris, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Applewhaite, Blair, Boucher, Decore, Dewar, Fair, Fleming, Fulton, Gauthier (*Sudbury*), Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Harkness, Harris (*Grey-Bruce*), Johnston, Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Knowles, MacNaught, McCubbin, McIlraith, Mott, Murphy, Murray (*Cariboo*), Nowlan, Robinson, Ross (*Souris*), Viau, Welbourn, Whiteside, Whitman, Winkler.

In attendance: Mr. Nelson Castonguay, Chief Electoral Officer.

The Committee resumed consideration of the schedule to a proposed bill to readjust the Representation in the House of Commons.

Mr. MacNaught, convenor, on behalf of the Maritime Provinces sub-committee, presented the Third Report concerning the Province of Prince Edward Island, as follows:

re: Prince Edward Island

It is recommended that there be no changes in the boundaries of the constituencies in Prince Edward Island.

(signed) J. WATSON MacNAUGHT.

On motion of Mr. MacNaught seconded by Mr. Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysborough*) the said report was adopted.

Mr. Mott, convenor, on behalf of the province of British Columbia's sub-committee, presented a report, concerning that province, as follows:

There shall be in the province of British Columbia twenty-two electoral districts, named and described as follows, each of which shall return one member.

In the following descriptions reference to "street", "avenue", "road", "drive", "railway" or "river" signifies the centre line of such street, avenue, road, drive, railway or river, unless otherwise described.

Figures given in brackets in footnotes of each electoral district represent the approximate population.

1. BURNABY-COQUITLAM consisting of the territory bounded as follows: commencing at the northwest corner of the municipality of Burnaby; thence southerly along the western boundary of the municipality of Burnaby to the intersection with Douglas Road; thence easterly and southeasterly along Douglas Road and Grandview Highway to the northwesterly limit of the city of New Westminster; thence northeasterly and southeasterly along the limits

of aforesaid city to the channel of Fraser River; thence easterly along the said channel of the Fraser River passing north of Tree and Douglas Islands to the intersection of Pitt River; thence following the Pitt River passing east of Siwash Island and the centre of Pitt Lake passing west of Goose Island to a point in the northerly reach of the said Pitt Lake due south of the northwest corner of section thirty-five (35) township six (6) range five (5) west of the seventh (7) meridian; thence due north to a point due east of the northeast corner of section fifteen (15) township seven (7) range six (6) west of the seventh (7) meridian; thence due west to the said northeast corner of section fifteen (15); thence westerly along the north boundaries of sections fifteen (15) to eighteen (18) inclusive, township seven (7) range six (6) west of the seventh meridian to Hixon Creek; thence in a line due west to an intersection with Indian River; thence southerly along Indian River to the North Arm of Burrard Inlet; thence southerly along the centre line of the North Arm of Burrard Inlet, passing east of Croker Island and west of Racoon Island to an intersection with the northerly boundary of the municipality of Burnaby; thence westerly along the said northerly boundary of the municipality of Burnaby to the point of commencement.

NOTE: New. (51,521)

2. BURNABY-RICHMOND consisting of the territory bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Douglas Road with the east boundary of the city of Vancouver; thence southerly along the western boundary of the municipality of Burnaby to the intersection with the northerly boundary of the municipality of Richmond; thence westerly, southerly and easterly along the said boundary of the municipality of Richmond to the intersection with the westerly boundary of the city of New Westminster; thence northerly and north-easterly along the said boundary of the city of New Westminster to Grandview Highway; thence northwesterly along Grandview Highway and Douglas Road to the point of commencement.

NOTE: Change in boundary (49,652).

3. CARIBOO consisting of the territory bounded as follows: commencing at the northeast corner of the province of British Columbia; thence southerly along the easterly boundary of said province to the fifty-two degree thirty minute ($52^{\circ} 30'$) parallel of north latitude; thence westerly along said fifty-two degree thirty minute ($52^{\circ} 30'$) parallel to the one hundred and twenty-fifth (125th) meridian; thence north along said one hundred and twenty-fifth (125th) meridian to its intersection with the straight line joining Fort Grahame to the intersection of Little Rancheria River with the north boundary of said province of British Columbia; thence northwesterly along the aforesaid straight line to the north boundary of said province; thence east along said north boundary of said province to the point of commencement.

NOTE: Change in boundary (40,237).

4. COAST-CAPILANO consisting of the territory bounded as follows: commencing at a point on the northerly boundary of the city of Vancouver due north of Prospect Point lighthouse; thence due west to the centre line of Strait of Georgia; thence northerly and westerly along the centre lines of the said Strait of Georgia, Malaspina Channel, the channel between the islands of Texada, Harwood, Savary and Hernando on the west and the mainland on the east, the centre lines of the channels of Cordero, Calm and Lewis; thence northerly along the centre line of Frederick Arm to the head of said Frederick Arm in lot two hundred and seventy-four (274) of range one (1), Coast Land District; thence northerly along the height of land between the waters flowing into Knight Inlet and Phillips River on the west and Bute Inlet on the east and the height of land between the waters flowing into Knight Inlet on the west and into Bute Inlet and the Homathko River on the east to the intersection of

the said height of land with the fifty-first (51st) parallel of north latitude; thence easterly along said fifty-first (51st) parallel to the intersection with the one hundred and twenty-fourth (124th) meridian; thence southerly along the one hundred and twenty-fourth (124th) meridian, to an intersection with the southerly boundary of the Lillooet Land District; thence easterly along the said southern boundary of the Lillooet Land District to an intersection with the height of land between the waters flowing into Pitt and Lillooet Rivers and Lillooet Lake on the east and Cheakamus and Green Rivers on the west; thence southerly along the said height of land to the headwaters of Hixon Creek; thence southerly along the said Hixon Creek to the intersection of the north boundary of section eighteen (18) township seven (7) range six (6) west of the seventh meridian; thence due west to an intersection with the Indian River; thence southerly along the said Indian River and centre line of Burrard Inlet passing east of Croker Island and west of Racoon Island to an intersection with the north boundary of the municipality of Burnaby; thence westerly along the north boundary of said municipality of Burnaby to an intersection with the north boundary of the city of Vancouver; thence westerly along the said boundary of the city of Vancouver to the point of commencement.

Note: No change (65,645).

5. COMOX-ALBERNI consisting of the territory bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the fifty-second (52nd) parallel of north latitude with the one hundred and twenty-fifth (125th) meridian of west longitude; thence south along the one hundred and twenty-fifth (125th) meridian to the fifty-first (51st) parallel of north latitude; thence west along the fifty-first (51st) parallel to its intersection with the height of land between the waters flowing into Knight Inlet on the west and into Homathko River and Blue Inlet on the east; thence southerly along the said height of land and the height of land between the waters flowing into Knight Inlet and Phillips River on the west and Bute Inlet on the east to the head of Frederick Arm in lot two hundred and seventy-four (274) of range one (1) Coast Land District; thence southerly along the centre line of Frederick Arm to the centre line of Cordero Channel; then southeasterly along the centre lines of Cordero, Calm, and Lewis Channels, of the channel between Hernando, Savary, Harwood, and Texada Islands on the west and the mainland on the east of Malaspina Channel, and of the Strait of Georgia to a point due east of the southerly tip of Lasqueti Island; thence southwesterly to the mouth of Englishman River; thence upstream along centre line of Englishman River to the north boundary of Dunsmuir Land District; thence west along the north boundary of Dunsmuir Land District to the northwest corner thereof; thence southerly along the westerly boundary of the said Dunsmuir Land District to the easterly boundary of Barclay Land District; thence southeasterly along said easterly boundary of Barclay Land District to Nitinat Creek, thence southwesterly following said Nitinat Creek and the centre line of Nitinat Lake to the westerly coast of Vancouver Island; thence northwesterly following said westerly coast including all off-shore islands, to the fifty-second (52nd) parallel of north latitude; thence easterly along said fifty-second (52nd) parallel to the point of commencement, and excluding these islands in the Queen Charlotte group of islands lying south of said fifty-second (52nd) parallel.

Note: Change in boundary, (52,030).

6. ESQUIMALT-SAANICH consisting of all that part of Vancouver Island and all off-shore islands lying southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the middle point of the southwesterly end of Port San Juan; thence northeasterly along the centre line of said Port San Juan to the mouth of Gordon

River; thence easterly along the right river bank of the most northerly channel of San Juan River; to the main stream of San Juan River; thence upstream along the right bank of the main stream of San Juan River to the mouth of Harris Creek; thence following Harris Creek upstream to the west boundary of Cowichan Lake Land District; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly boundary of said Cowichan Lake Land District to the southwest corner thereof; thence eastward along the south boundary of Cowichan Lake Land District to its southeast corner; thence north along the east boundary of said Cowichan Lake Land District to the northwest corner of Helmcken Land District; thence eastward along the north boundary of Helmcken and Shawnigan Land Districts to Satellite Channel; thence eastward along the centre line of said Satellite Channel to a point due north of Piers Island; thence easterly and south of Portland and Morseby Islands to the International Boundary; thence southerly and westerly following said International Boundary; and excluding thereout the city of Victoria, the municipalities of Oak Bay and Esquimalt and the off-shore islands to the south and east thereof and that part of the municipality of Saanich lying south of North Bay Road, Richmond Avenue and Argyle Avenue.

Note: New (45,260).

7. FRASER VALLEY consisting of the territory bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the south boundary of the province of British Columbia with the easterly boundary of the municipality of Langley; thence northerly along the said easterly boundary of the said municipality and its projection northerly to the Fraser River; thence westerly following the said Fraser River, passing north of McMillan and Barnston Islands and east of Douglas Island, to Pitt River; thence northerly along the said Pitt River, passing east of Siwash Island, and the centre line of Pitt Lake, passing west of Goose Island, to a point in the northerly reach of said Pitt Lake due south of the northwest corner of section thirty-five (35), township six (6), range five (5) west of the seventh meridian; thence due north to a point due east of the northeast corner of section fifteen (15) township seven (7) range six (6) west of the seventh meridian; thence due west to the said northeast corner of said section fifteen (15); thence westerly along the north boundary of sections fifteen (15) to eighteen (18) inclusive, township seven (7) range six (6) west of the seventh meridian to Hixon Creek; thence northerly along the said Hixon Creek to its head waters and along the height of land between the waters flowing into Pitt and Lillooet Rivers and Lillooet Lake on the east and Cheakamus and Green Rivers on the west to the south boundary of Lillooet Land District; thence easterly along the said south boundary of Lillooet Land District to the west limit of the British Columbia Railway Belt; thence southerly along the said west limit of the British Columbia Railway Belt to a point thereon due west of the northwest corner of township thirteen (13) range thirty (30) west of sixth (6) meridian; thence easterly along the north boundary of township thirteen (13), ranges thirty (30), twenty-nine (29), twenty-eight (28), twenty-seven (27), twenty-six (26) and twenty-five (25) to the northeast corner of township thirteen (13), range twenty-five (25), west of sixth (6) meridian; thence southerly along the east boundary of said range twenty-five (25) and its projection southerly to the south boundary of the province; thence westerly along said boundary to the point of commencement.

Note: No change (64,070).

8. KAMLOOPS: consisting of the territory bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the fifty-two degree thirty minute ($52^{\circ} 30'$) parallel of north latitude with the easterly boundary of the province of British Columbia; thence west along said fifty-two degree thirty minute ($50^{\circ} 30'$) parallel to its intersection with the one hundred and twenty-fifth (125th) meridian of west

longitude; thence south along said one hundred and twenty-fifth (125th) meridian to its intersection with the fifty-first (51st) parallel of north latitude; thence east along said fifty-first (51st) parallel to its intersection with the one hundred and twenty-fourth (124th) meridian; thence south along said one hundred and twenty-fourth (124th) meridian to its intersection with the southerly boundary of Lillooet Land District; thence easterly along said southerly boundary of the Lillooet Land District to its intersection with the westerly limit of the British Columbia Railway Belt; thence southerly along said westerly limit of the British Columbia Railway Belt to a point thereon due west of the northwest corner of township thirteen (13) range thirty (30) west of the sixth (6th) meridian; thence easterly along the north outline of township thirteen (13) ranges thirty (30), to twenty-five (25) inclusive to the northeast corner of township thirteen (13) range twenty-five (25) west of the sixth (6th) meridian; thence southerly along the east outline of said range twenty-five (25) to the north boundary of township seven (7); thence easterly along said north outline of township seven (7) and its projection easterly to its intersection with Summers Creek; thence northerly along Summers Creek to the south end of Missessula Lake; thence due east to the easterly boundary of Kamloops Land District; thence northeasterly following said easterly boundary of Kamloops Land District to the southern limit of the British Columbia Railway Belt in township seventeen (17) range twelve (12) west of the sixth (6th) meridian; thence northeasterly along said southern limit of the British Columbia Railway Belt to the east outline of said township seventeen (17) range twelve (12); thence northerly along the east outline of said township seventeen (17) range twelve (12) to Salmon River; thence easterly following said Salmon River downstream to the north outline of township nineteen (19) range ten (10); thence easterly along the north outline of township nineteen (19) ranges ten (10) and nine (9) west of the sixth (6th) meridian to the northeast corner of said township nineteen (19) range nine (9); thence north along the east outline of said range nine (9) to the northeast corner of township twenty-two (22); thence east along the north outline of said township twenty-two (22) range eight (8) to its north east corner; thence north along the west outline of range seven (7) to its intersection with the north limit of said British Columbia Railway Belt in township twenty-six (26) range seven (7); thence easterly following the northerly limit of the British Columbia Railway Belt to its intersection with the height of land between the waters flowing east into that part of the Columbia River flowing north and those waters flowing west into that part of said Columbia River flowing south; thence northerly following the above described height of land to the confluence of the Columbia and Canoe Rivers; thence northerly following Canoe River upstream to the northerly boundary of the Kootenay Land District; thence easterly along said northerly boundary of the Kootenay Land District to the easterly boundary of the province of British Columbia; thence northerly along said easterly boundary of said province to the point of commencement.

Note: Change in boundary (44,509).

9. KOOTENAY EAST consisting of the territory bounded as follows: commencing at the southeast corner of the province of British Columbia; thence northerly along the easterly boundary of the said province to the northerly boundary of Kootenay Land District; thence westerly along the said northerly boundary of Kootenay Land District to Canoe River; thence southerly along the said Canoe River to the Columbia River; thence southerly along the height of land between the waters flowing into Columbia and Kootenay Rivers on the east and Columbia and Duncan Rivers and Kootenay Lake on the west to the head waters of Akokli Creek; thence westerly following the said Akokli Creek to the centre line of Kootenay Lake; thence southerly along the said centre line

of Kootenay Lake and the main channel of Kootenay River to the southern boundary of the province of British Columbia; thence easterly along the said southern boundary to the point of commencement.

Note: No change (53,223)

10. KOOTENAY WEST consisting of the territory bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly boundary of Kootenay Land District with the southern boundary of the province of British Columbia; thence northerly along said westerly boundary of Kootenay Land District to the southerly boundary of the British Columbia Railway Belt; thence easterly along said southerly boundary to the Columbia River; thence southeasterly along the centre line of Columbia River to a point opposite the settlement of Arrowhead; thence southerly to the western tip of the peninsula north of Galena Bay; thence southerly and easterly following the bank of Galena Bay to the mouth of Hill Creek at the east end of Galena Bay; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the southeast corner of lot seven thousand five hundred and eighty-six (7,586) Kootenay District; thence north along the east boundary of said lot seven thousand five hundred and eighty-six (7,586) to its northeast corner; thence northerly in a straight line to the mouth of Incomappleux River; thence following Incomappleux River upstream to its intersection with the southerly boundary of the British Columbia Railway Belt; thence northeasterly following said southerly boundary of the British Columbia Railway Belt to its intersection with the height of land between the waters flowing east into that part of the Columbia River flowing north and those waters flowing west into that part of said Columbia River flowing south; thence southerly along said height of land to its intersection with the height of land between the waters flowing into Columbia and Kootenay Rivers on the east and the Columbia and Duncan Rivers and Kootenay Lake on the west; thence southerly along this height of land to the head waters of Akokli Creek; thence westerly following said Akokli Creek to the centre line of Kootenay Lake; thence southerly along the centre line of Kootenay Lake and the main channel of Kootenay River to the southern boundary of the province of British Columbia; thence westerly along said southern boundary to the point of commencement.

Note: Change in boundary (49,425)

11. NANAIMO consisting of that part of Vancouver Island bounded on the north and west by the following line: commencing at a point on the centre line of the Strait of Georgia due west of Prospect Point lighthouse; thence northerly along the centre line of said Strait of Georgia to a point due east of the southerly tip of Lasqueti Island; thence southwesterly to the mouth of Englishman River; thence upstream along the centre line of said Englishman River to the north boundary of Dunsmuir Land District; thence westerly along the north boundary of Dunsmuir Land District to the northwest corner thereof; thence southerly along the westerly boundary of said Dunsmuir Land District to the north-easterly boundary of Barclay Land District; thence southeasterly along the northeasterly boundary of Barclay Land District to Nitinat River; thence southwesterly following the centre line of said Nitinat River and Nitinat Lake to the westerly coast of Vancouver Island; and bounded on the south by the following line: commencing at the middle point of the southerly end of Port San Juan; thence northeasterly along the centre line of said Port San Juan to the mouth of Gordon River; thence easterly along the right bank of the most northerly channel of San Juan River to the main stream of San Juan River; thence upstream along the right bank of the main stream of San Juan River to the mouth of Harris Creek; thence following Harris Creek upstream to the west boundary of Cowichan Lake Land District; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly boundary of said Cowichan Lake Land District to the southwest corner thereof; thence eastward along the south boundary of Cowichan Lake

Land District to its southeast corner; thence north along the east boundary of said Cowichan Lake Land District to the northwest corner of Helmcken Land District; thence eastward along the north boundary of Helmcken and Shawnigan Land Districts to Satellite Channel; thence eastward along the centre line of said Satellite Channel to a point due north of Piers Island; thence easterly and south of Portland and Moresby Islands to the International Boundary; together with all the off-shore islands.

Note: Change in boundary (46,135)

12. NEW WESTMINSTER consisting of that part of the land district of New Westminster bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the south boundary of the province of British Columbia with the easterly boundary of the municipality of Langley; thence northerly along the said east boundary of the municipality of Langley and its projection northerly to an intersection with the Fraser River; thence westerly following the said Fraser River passing north of McMillan, Barnston, Douglas and Tree Islands to the easterly limit of the city of New Westminster; thence northerly, westerly and southerly following the boundary of the city of New Westminster to an intersection with the northerly boundary of the municipality of Delta; thence westerly and southeasterly following the said boundary of the municipality of Delta to an intersection with the south boundary of the province of British Columbia; thence easterly along the south boundary of the said province to the point of commencement.

Note: No change (51,533)

13. OKANAGAN BOUNDARY consisting of the territory bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the south boundary of the province of British Columbia with the production southerly of the east outline of range twenty-five (25) west of the sixth (6th) meridian; thence north following said production and the east outline of said range twenty-five (25) to the northeast corner of township seven (7); thence east along at the north outline of said township seven (7) ranges twenty-four (24) to twenty-two (22) inclusive and the production eastward of said north outline of township seven (7) to its intersection with Summers Creek; thence northerly following said Summers Creek to the south end of Missezula Lake; thence due east to the centre line of Okanagan Lake; thence northeasterly along the centre line of Okanagan Lake to a point due west of the northwest corner of township twenty-six (26) in the Osoyoos Land District; thence east to the northwest corner of said township twenty-six (26); thence continuing east along the north boundaries of townships twenty-six (26) and twenty-seven (27) to the northeast corner of said township twenty-seven (27); thence due east to the west boundary of Kootenay Land District; thence southerly following said west boundary of Kootenay Land District to the south boundary of said province of British Columbia; thence westward along said south boundary of British Columbia to the point of commencement.

Note: New (35,799)

14. OKANAGAN-REVELSTOKE consisting of the territory bounded as follows: commencing at a point on the east boundary of Kamloops Land District which point is due east of the south end of Missezula Lake; thence northeasterly following said east boundary of Kamloops Land District to the southern boundary of the British Columbia Railway Belt in township seventeen (17) range twelve (12) west of the sixth meridian; thence northeasterly following said southern boundary of the British Columbia Railway Belt to the east outline of said township seventeen (17) range twelve (12); thence northerly along said east outline of township seventeen (17) range twelve (12) to its intersection with Salmon River; thence following said Salmon River downstream to its intersection with the north outline of township nineteen

(19) range ten (10); thence easterly along said north outline of township nineteen (19) ranges ten (10) and nine (9) west of the sixth (6th) meridian to the northeast corner of said township nineteen (19) range nine (9); thence north along the east outline of said range nine (9) to the northeast corner of township twenty-two (22); thence east along the north outline of said township twenty-two (22) range eight (8) to its northeast corner; thence north along the west outline of range seven (7) to its intersection with the north limit of said British Columbia Railway Belt in township twenty-six (26) range seven (7); thence easterly following said north limit of the British Columbia Railway Belt to its intersection with the height of land between the waters flowing east into that part of the Columbia River flowing north and those waters flowing west into that part of said Columbia River flowing south; thence southerly following last described height of land to its intersection in township twenty-four (24) range twenty-four (24) west of the fifth (5th) meridian with the southern boundary of the British Columbia Railway Belt; thence south-westerly following the southern limit of said British Columbia Railway Belt to its intersection with Incomappleux River; thence southerly following said Incomappleux River to the northeast Arm of Upper Arrow Lake; thence south to the northeast corner of lot seven thousand five hundred and eighty-six (7586), Kootenay District; thence southerly along the easterly boundary of said lot seven thousand five hundred and eighty-six (7586) to its southeast corner; thence southwesterly on a straight line to the mouth of Hill Creek at the easterly end of Galena Bay; thence westerly following the bank of the peninsula north of Galena Bay to its northwesterly tip; thence northerly in a straight line to a point in the middle of the channel of Columbia River opposite the settlement of Arrowhead; thence following the Columbia River upstream to its intersection with the southern limit of the British Columbia Railway Belt; thence westerly following the southern limit of the British Columbia Railway Belt to its intersection with the westerly boundary of Kootenay Land District; thence southerly along said westerly boundary of Kootenay Land District to a point due east of the northeast corner of township twenty-seven (27) in Osoyoos Land District; thence west to the northeast corner of said township twenty-seven (27); thence west along the north boundaries of said township twenty-seven (27) and township twenty-six (26) and its production westerly to the centre line of Okanagan Lake; thence southwesterly along the centre line of Okanagan Lake to a point due east of the point of commencement; thence west to the point of commencement; together with Seymour Arm Settlement.

Note: New (47,636)

15. SKEENA consisting of all that portion of the province of British Columbia lying north of the fifty-second (52nd) parallel of north latitude and west of the following described line: commencing at the intersection of the said fifty-second (52nd) parallel with the one hundred and twenty-fifth (125th) meridian of west longitude; thence north along said one hundred and twenty-fifth (125th) meridian to its intersection with the straight line joining Fort Grahame to the intersection of Little Rancheria River with the north boundary of said province of British Columbia; thence northwesterly along the aforesaid straight line to the north boundary of said province; together with those islands in the Queen Charlotte group of islands lying south of said fifty-second (52nd) parallel of latitude.

Note: Change in boundary (36,706)

16. VANCOUVER-BURRARD consisting of that part of the city of Vancouver bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of Sixteenth (16th) Avenue and Alma Road; thence northerly along Alma Road and its

projection northerly to the northerly boundary of the city of Vancouver; thence easterly along the said northerly boundary of the city of Vancouver to a point in English Bay opposite False Creek; thence easterly following the said False Creek to an intersection with the projection westerly of Terminal Avenue; thence easterly along the projection of and along Terminal Avenue to an intersection with the projection northerly of Scott Street; thence southerly along the said projection and Scott Street to Sixteenth (16th) Avenue; thence westerly along Sixteenth (16th) Avenue, Marpole Avenue and Sixteenth (16th) Avenue to the point of commencement.

Note: No change (61,416)

17. VANCOUVER CENTRE consisting of that part of the city of Vancouver bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of Terminal Avenue with Glen Drive; thence northerly along Glen Drive and its projection northerly to the northerly boundary of the said city of Vancouver; thence westerly along the said northerly boundary of the city of Vancouver to a point in English Bay opposite False Creek; thence easterly following the said False Creek to its intersection with the projection westerly of Terminal Avenue; thence easterly along the said projection of Terminal Avenue and Terminal Avenue to the point of commencement.

Note: No change (47,528)

18. VANCOUVER EAST consisting of that part of the city of Vancouver bounded as follows: commencing at a point of the intersection of Terminal Avenue and Glen Drive; thence northerly along Glen Drive and its production northerly to the city limit; thence easterly and southerly along the city limit to its intersection with the Great Northern Railway; thence westerly along the Great Northern Railway to Templeton Drive; thence southerly along Templeton Drive to Thirteenth (13th) Avenue; thence westerly along Thirteenth (13th) Avenue to Semlin Drive; thence southerly along Semlin Drive to Fourteenth (14th) Avenue; thence westerly along Fourteenth (14th) Avenue to Commercial Drive; thence southerly along Commercial Drive to Fifteenth (15th) Avenue; thence westerly along Fifteenth (15th) Avenue to Knight Street; thence southerly along Knight Street to Sixteenth (16th) Avenue; thence westerly along Sixteenth (16th) Avenue to Fraser Street; thence northerly along Fraser Street and its production northerly to Terminal Avenue; thence easterly along Terminal Avenue to the point of commencement.

NOTE: Change in boundary (54,364).

19. VANCOUVER-KINGSWAY consisting of that part of the city of Vancouver bounded as follows: commencing at a point where Forty Ninth (49th) Avenue intersects the eastern boundary of the city of Vancouver; thence westerly along Forty-Ninth (49th) Avenue to Ross Street; thence northerly along Ross Street to Thirty-Seventh (37th) Avenue; thence westerly along Thirty-Seventh (37th) Avenue to Fraser Street; thence northerly along Fraser Street to Sixteenth (16th) Avenue; thence easterly along Sixteenth (16th) Avenue to Knight Street; thence northerly along Knight Street to Fifteenth (15th) Avenue; thence easterly along Fifteenth (15th) Avenue to Commercial Drive; thence northerly along Commercial Drive to Fourteenth (14th) Avenue; thence easterly along Fourteenth (14th) Avenue to Semlin Drive; thence northerly along Semlin Drive to Thirteenth (13th) Avenue; thence easterly along Thirteenth (13th) Avenue to Templeton Drive; thence northerly along Templeton Drive to the Great Northern Railway; thence easterly along the Great Northern Railway to the city limit; thence southerly along the city limit to the point of commencement.

NOTE: New (55,060).

20. VANCOUVER-QUADRA consisting of that part of the city of Vancouver bounded as follows: commencing at a point where the production southerly of the west boundary of Musqueam Indian Reserve intersects the southerly boundary of the city of Vancouver; thence northerly and easterly along the boundary of the Musqueam Indian Reserve to its intersection with Camosun Street; thence northerly along Camosun Street to Thirty-Seventh (37th) Avenue; thence easterly along Thirty-Seventh (37th) Avenue to Fraser Street; thence northerly along Fraser Street to Sixteenth (16th) Avenue, thence westerly along Sixteenth (16th) Avenue to Alma Street; thence northerly along Alma Street and its production northerly to the city limit; thence westerly, southwesterly and southeasterly along the city limit to the point of commencement.

NOTE: Change in boundary (66,370).

21. VANCOUVER SOUTH consisting of that part of the city of Vancouver bounded as follows: commencing at a point where the production southerly of the west boundary of Musqueam Indian Reserve intersects the southerly boundary of the city of Vancouver; thence northerly and easterly along the boundary of the Musqueam Indian Reserve to its intersection with Camosun Street; thence northerly along Camosun Street to Thirty-Seventh (37th) Avenue; thence easterly along Thirty-Seventh (37th) Avenue to Fraser Street; thence southerly along Fraser Street to the said Thirty-Seventh (37th) Avenue; thence easterly along Thirty-Seventh (37th) Avenue to Ross Street; thence southerly along Ross Street to Forty-Ninth (49th) Avenue; thence easterly along Forty-Ninth (49th) Avenue to the city limit; thence southerly and westerly along the city limit to the point of commencement.

NOTE: Change in boundary (63,710).

22. VICTORIA consisting of all of the city of Victoria, the municipalities of Oak Bay and Esquimalt and the off-shore islands lying to the south and east thereof, and that part of the municipality of Saanich lying south of North Dairy Road, Richmond Avenue and Argyle Avenue.

NOTE: No change (74,689).

(Signed) W. M. MOTT, M.P.

(NOTE: The boundaries above described take into account the changes approved by the Committee on June 25, in respect of VANCOUVER-QUADRA, VANCOUVER-SOUTH, OKANAGAN-REVELSTOKE and OKANAGAN-BOUNDARY).

Some discussion took place regarding the said report in which Messrs. Mott, Fulton, Applewhaite, and Knowles actively participated.

On motion of Mr. Murray (*Cariboo*) the said report was adopted on division.

At 10.10 o'clock a.m., the meeting was suspended until 2.00 o'clock p.m.

2.00 o'clock p.m.

The meeting was resumed, the chairman, Hon. Walter Harris, presiding.

Members present: Messrs. Dewar, Fair, Fulton, Gauthier (*Sudbury*), Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Harkness, Harris (*Grey-Bruce*), Johnston, Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Knowles, MacNaught, McCubbin, McIlraith, Mott, Murray (*Cariboo*), Nowlan, Ross (*Souris*), Viau, Welbourn, Whiteside, Whitman, Winkler.

In attendance: Mr. Nelson Castonguay, Chief Electoral Officer.

The chairman informed the Committee that he had received word from Mr. Boucher, convenor of the province of Saskatchewan sub-committee, that the report concerning that province would not be ready until later in the day.

The meeting again was suspended to the call of the Chair.

9.00 o'clock p.m.

The meeting was resumed. The chairman, Hon. Walter Harris, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Applewhaite, Argue, Blair, Boucher, Decore, Dewar, Diefenbaker, Fair, Fulton, Gauthier (*Sudbury*), Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Harris, (*Grey-Bruce*), Johnston, Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Knowles, MacNaught, McCubbin, McIlraith, McWilliam, Murphy, Murray (*Cariboo*), Nowlan, Picard, Robinson, Ross (*Souris*), Viau, Welbourn, Whiteside, Winkler, Wright.

In attendance: Mr. Nelson Castonguay, Chief Electoral Officer.

The Committee resumed consideration of the schedule to a proposed bill to readjust the Representation in the House of Commons.

Mr. Picard, convenor, on behalf of the province of Quebec sub-committee, presented a Seventh Report concerning the electoral districts of Mount Royal and Notre-Dame-de-Grâce in the city of Montreal, as follows:

MOUNT ROYAL consisting of that part of the Island of Montreal bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the C.P.R. main track with Jean Talon Street; thence southerly following Jean Talon Street to the northern limit of the town of Mount Royal; thence easterly and southerly following said northern limit and the eastern limit of the town of Mount Royal to its intersection with the C.P.R. main track; thence southwesterly following the C.P.R. main track to the prolongation of Darlington Avenue; thence southeasterly following said prolongation and Darlington Avenue to Côte Ste. Catherine Road; thence southwesterly following Côte Ste. Catherine Road to its intersection with the northwesterly prolongation of McKenna Street; thence south-easterly along said prolongation and following McKenna Street and its south-easterly prolongation to Côte des Neiges Road; thence westerly following Côte des Neiges Road to Coronet Road; thence southwesterly following Coronet Road to the prolongation of Surrey Gardens Street; thence southeasterly following said prolongation to the western limit of the city of Westmount; thence southwesterly following said western limit to Kingston Road; thence northerly, westerly and southerly following Kingston Road to Cedar Crescent Street; thence northwesterly following Cedar Crescent and Miller Streets to Queen Mary Road; thence southwesterly following Queen Mary Road to Macdonald Avenue; thence southeasterly following Macdonald Avenue to Aumont Street; thence southwesterly following Aumont Street to Dufferin Road; thence

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southeasterly following Dufferin Road to Cote-St.-Luc Road; thence westerly following Cote-St.-Luc Road to its intersection with the southwestern limit of the town of Montreal West and the east side of the C.P.R. right of way; thence southerly following said southwestern limit of the town of Montreal West and continuing southerly along the western limit of Ville St. Pierre to its intersection with the southern limit of the town of Cote-St.-Luc; thence westerly, northerly and westerly following said southern limit of the town of Cote-St.-Luc to its intersection with the northeastern limit of lot five hundred and sixty-six (566); thence northwesterly along said northeastern limit of lot five hundred and sixty-six (566) to Cote de Liesse Road; thence northerly following Cote de Liesse Road and Cremazie Boulevard to its intersection with the C.P.R. main track; thence easterly following the C.P.R. main track to the point of commencement.

NOTE: Change in boundary.

NOTRE-DAME-DE-GRACE consisting of that part of the Island of Montreal bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of Upper Lachine Road with Girouard Avenue; thence northeasterly following Upper Lachine Road to its intersection with St. Remi Street; thence northwesterly following St. Remi Street to its intersection with the southern limit of the city of Westmount; thence northwesterly following said southern limit of the city of Westmount to its intersection with Kingston Road; thence northerly, westerly and southerly following Kingston Road to Cedar Crescent Street; thence northwesterly following Cedar Crescent and Miller Streets to Queen Mary Road; thence southwesterly following Queen Mary Road to Macdonald Avenue; thence southeasterly following Macdonald Avenue to Aumont Street; thence southwesterly following Aumont Street to Dufferin Road; thence southeasterly following Dufferin Road to Cote-St.-Luc Road; thence westerly following Cote-St.-Luc Road to its intersection with the southwestern limit of the town of Montreal West and the east side of the C.P.R. Right of Way; thence southerly and easterly following said southwestern limit of the town of Montreal West and its prolongation to Lachine Canal; thence northeasterly following Lachine Canal to the southeasterly prolongation of Girouard Avenue across the Turcot yard of the C.N.R.; thence northwesterly along said southeasterly prolongation to the point of commencement.

Note: Change in boundary.

On motion of Mr. Picard, seconded by Mr. Gauthier (*Portneuf*), the said report was adopted.

Mr. Boucher, convenor, on behalf of the province of Saskatchewan sub-committee, presented a report concerning that province, as follows:

Your Sub-Committee begs leave to report as follows:

There shall be seventeen (17) electoral districts in the Province of Saskatchewan to be known as follows:

1. ASSINIBOIA—47,500
2. HUMBOLDT-MELFORT—53,500—(formerly (1) HUMBOLDT and (2) MELFORT)
3. KINDERSLEY—44,000
4. MACKENZIE—49,600
5. MEADOW LAKE—35,400
6. MELVILLE—42,300
7. MOOSE JAW-LAKE CENTRE—56,800—(formerly (1) MOOSE JAW and (2) LAKE CENTRE)
8. MOOSE MOUNTAIN—41,300

9. PRINCE ALBERT—56,000
10. QU'APPELLE—41,500
11. REGINA—66,000
12. ROSETOWN-BIGGAR—44,300
13. ROSTHORN—48,600
14. SASKATOON—55,600
15. SWIFT CURRENT—50,700—(formerly (1) SWIFT CURRENT
and (2) MAPLE CREEK)

The new boundaries of the aforesaid electoral districts shall be as outlined on the accompanying map the legal description of which is now in the hands of the Surveyor-General and will be submitted to the Committee for approval as soon as received.

The above is the conclusion arrived at by the majority of the sub-committee.

(signed) W. A. BOUCHER,
Convenor.

Mr. Boucher then moved that the said report be adopted.

A lengthy discussion followed in which Messrs. Boucher, Diefenbaker, Fulton, Wright, Dewar took an active part.

Mr. Wright, seconded by Mr. Fulton, moved in amendment that the said report be not now adopted but referred back to the sub-committee for further consideration.

And the debate still continuing on the proposed amendment of Mr. Wright; the said debate was adjourned to the next sitting of the committee.

At 10.15 o'clock p.m., the committee adjourned to meet again at 12.00 o'clock noon, Wednesday, June 25, 1952.

WEDNESDAY, June 25, 1952.

The Committee met at 12.00 o'clock noon. The chairman, Hon. Walter Harris, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Applewhaite, Blair, Boucher, Brooks, Decore, Dewar, Fair, Gauthier (*Sudbury*), Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Harkness, Harris (*Grey-Bruce*), Johnston, Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Knowles, MacNaught, McIlraith, Mott, Murphy, Murray (*Cariboo*), Nowlan, Picard, Robinson, Ross (*Souris*), Viau, Welbourn, Whitman, Winkler, Wright.

In attendance: Mr. Nelson Castonguay, Chief Electoral Officer.

The Committee resumed consideration of the schedule to a proposed bill to readjust the Representation in the House of Commons.

On motion of Mr. Mott,

Resolved: That the schedule concerning the province of British Columbia, adopted on the previous day, be amended as follows:

- (a) A change is made in Vancouver-Quadra and Vancouver South which reduces Vancouver-Quadra by 2,250 leaving Vancouver-Quadra 64,120 and adding 2,250 to Vancouver South making Vancouver South 65,960.
- (b) A change is made in Okanagan-Revelstoke area by reducing its total from 47,636 to 36,136 and adding the difference of 11,500 to Okanagan-Boundary making 47,299. This change is effected by extending the Northern boundary of Oganagan-Boundary District north to take in Kelowna.

Consideration of the schedule to the proposed bill to readjust the Representation in the House of Commons was suspended and the Committee proceeded to the consideration of a draft bill to readjust the Representation in the House of Commons.

On motion of Mr. MacNaught the said proposed draft bill was adopted and ordered to be recommended to the House forthwith. (*See Third Report to the House*).

The Committee resumed consideration of the schedule to the proposed bill to readjust the Representation in the House of Commons.

Mr. Viau, convenor, on behalf of the province of Manitoba presented a report concerning the proposed schedule of that province as follows:

SUB-COMMITTEE OF MANITOBA

I hereby submit the following as a majority report of the sub-committee for the Province of Manitoba appointed to consider the re-adjustment of the representation in the House of Commons for the said Province:

There shall be in the province of Manitoba fourteen electoral districts, named and described as follows, each of which shall elect and return one member.

In the following descriptions, "range" and "township" refer to the ranges and townships in accordance with the Dominion lands system of surveys and include the extension thereof in accordance with the said system.

Reference to "street", "avenue", "road" or "railway" in the following descriptions signifies the centre line of the said street, avenue, road or railway unless otherwise described.

1. BRANDON-SOURIS consisting of townships one (1) to ten (10) inclusive in ranges sixteen (16) to eighteen (18) inclusive west of the principal

meridian lying south of the left bank of Assiniboine River; townships one (1) to ten (10) inclusive in ranges nineteen (19) to twenty-nine (29) inclusive west of said principal meridian.

1. New.

2. CHURCHILL consisting of townships thirty-two (32) and thirty-three (33) in ranges twenty-eight (28) and twenty-nine (29); township thirty-four (34) in ranges twenty-seven (27) to twenty-nine (29) inclusive; townships thirty-five (35) to forty-one (41) inclusive in ranges twenty-one (21) to twenty-nine (29) inclusive; those portions of townships thirty-nine (39) and forty (40) lying westerly of the easterly bank of Pelican Lake and township forty-one (41), all in range twenty (20); townships forty-two (42) to forty-five (45) inclusive in ranges twelve (12) to fourteen (14) inclusive; those parts of township forty-six (46) in said ranges twelve (12) to fourteen (14) inclusive lying south of the fifty-third parallel of north latitude (53°N); townships forty-two (42) to sixty (60) inclusive in ranges fifteen (15) to twenty-nine (29) inclusive; townships forty-five (45) to fifty-three (53) inclusive between Lake Winnipeg and the eastern boundary of the province of Manitoba; townships fifty-four (54) to sixty (60) inclusive between the principal meridian and the eastern boundary of the said province of Manitoba; all that part of said province of Manitoba lying north of the north boundary of township sixty (60); all the aforesaid lands being west of the principal meridian unless otherwise described.

2. Change in boundary.

3. DAUPHIN consisting of those portions of townships twenty-two (22) to twenty-six (26) inclusive in range ten (10) lying west of the west bank of Lake Manitoba; township twenty-two (22) in ranges eleven (11) to sixteen (16) inclusive; sections nineteen (19) to thirty-six (36) inclusive in said township twenty-two (22) in range seventeen (17); townships twenty-three (23) to thirty-one (31) inclusive in ranges eleven (11) to twenty-nine (29) inclusive; townships thirty-two (32) and thirty-three (33) in ranges twelve (12) to twenty-seven (27) inclusive; township thirty-four (34) in ranges twelve (12) to twenty-six (26) inclusive; townships thirty-five (35) to forty-one (41) inclusive in ranges twelve (12) to nineteen (19) inclusive; townships thirty-five (35) to thirty-eight (38) inclusive and those portions of townships thirty-nine (39) to forty-one (41) lying easterly and southerly of the easterly bank of Pelican Lake all in range twenty (20); all the aforesaid lands being west of the principal meridian.

3. Change in boundary.

4. LISGAR consisting of townships one (1) to five (5) inclusive in range two (2); townships one (1) to seven (7) inclusive in range three (3); townships one (1) to eight (8) inclusive in ranges four (4) to nine (9) inclusive; townships one (1) to eight (8) inclusive in range ten (10) lying south of the left bank of Assiniboine River; townships one (1) to nine (9) in ranges eleven (11) to fifteen (15) inclusive lying south of the left bank of said Assiniboine River; all of the aforesaid lands being west of the principal meridian.

4. Change in boundary.

5. MARQUETTE consisting of townships eight (8) to nineteen (19) inclusive lying north of left bank of Assiniboine River in range sixteen (16); townships eight (8) to twenty-one (21) inclusive lying north of said left bank of Assiniboine River in range seventeen (17); all of sections one (1) to eighteen (18) in township twenty-two (22) in said range seventeen (17); all those portions of townships nine (9) and ten (10) lying north of the left

bank of Assiniboine River in range eighteen (18); all of townships eleven (11) to twenty-two (22) inclusive in ranges nineteen (19) to twenty-nine (29); all of the aforesaid lands being west of the principal meridian.

5. Change in boundary.

6. PORTAGE-NEEPAWA consisting of the territory bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the west bank of Lake Manitoba with the north outline of township twenty-one (21) range ten (10) west of the principal meridian; thence west along the north outline of township twenty-one (21) to the east outline of range seventeen (17); thence south along the east outline of range seventeen (17) to the north outline of township nineteen (19); thence east along the north outline of township nineteen (19) to the east outline of range sixteen (16); thence south along the east outline of range sixteen (16) to the Assiniboine River in township eight (8); thence easterly following the left bank of Assiniboine river to its intersection with the north outline of township eight (8) range ten (10); thence easterly along the north outline of township eight (8) to the east outline of range four (4); thence north along the east outline of range four (4) to its intersection with the left bank of Assiniboine River in township twelve (12); thence southeasterly following the left bank of Assiniboine River to the westerly limits of the city of Winnipeg; thence northerly following the westerly limits of said city and of the Rural Municipality of old Kildonan to the east outline of range two (2) east of the principal meridian; thence north along the east outline of said range two (2) to the north boundary of section twenty-four (24) in township thirteen (13); thence west along the north boundary of sections twenty-four (24) to nineteen (19) inclusive in township thirteen (13), ranges two (2) and one (1), east of the principal meridian and in ranges one (1) and two (2) and sections twenty-four (24) and twenty-three (23), range three (3); thence north following the east boundary of section twenty-seven (27) and of the tier of sections north thereof to the northeast corner of section thirty-four (34), township fifteen (15); thence west along the north outline of township fifteen (15), ranges three (3) and four (4) to the easterly bank of Lake Manitoba; thence southwesterly and northerly along the bank of said Lake (Manitoba) to the point of commencement; and excluding therefrom the Rural Municipality of St. James and the village of Brooklands; all the aforesaid lands being west of the principal meridian except where otherwise described.

6. Change in boundary.

7. PROVENCHER consisting of townships six (6) and seven (7) range two (2); townships one (1) to seven (7) inclusive range one (1); all aforesaid lands being west of the principal meridian; townships one (1) to seven (7) inclusive in ranges one (1) to eleven (11) inclusive east of the principal meridian; townships one (1) to six (6) inclusive, in range twelve (12) to seventeen (17) inclusive east of the principal meridian; all the river lots on the Red River south of the north boundary of township seven (7).

7. Change in boundary.

8. ST. BONIFACE consisting of the city of St. Boniface; such and so much of the river lots on both banks of the Red River as lie north of the north boundary of the seventh (7th) township and south of the south boundary of lots one hundred and twenty-three (123) and one hundred and twenty-five (125) in the Parish of St. Norbert; such and so much of the river lots on the east bank of the Red River as lie north of the city of St. Boniface and east and south of the Birds Hill Road (the Two Mile road) and the Springfield Road; those portions of township eleven (11) in range four (4) as lie south of the said roads, townships eight (8) and nine (9) in ranges five (5) to

eight (8) inclusive; and such portions of townships eight (8) to ten (10) inclusive in ranges three (3) and four (4) as lie east of the Red River; all those parts of townships eight (8) to ten (10) inclusive in ranges one (1) to three (3) inclusive lying west of the river lots on the west bank of Red River; those portions of the river lots lying south of the left bank of Assiniboine River in ranges one (1) to three (3) inclusive; all of the aforesaid lands being east of the principal meridian; townships eight (8) to twelve (12) inclusive lying south of the left bank of Assiniboine River in ranges one (1) to three (3) inclusive west of the principal meridian together with those portions of the river lots lying south of the left bank of said Assiniboine River in said ranges one (1) to three (3) inclusive.

8. Change in boundary.

9. SELKIRK consisting of the territory bounded as follows: commencing at the mouth of Red River in township sixteen (16) range five (5) east of the principal meridian; thence following the left bank of Red River upstream to the northeasterly limits of the town of Selkirk; thence southerly, westerly and northerly following the limits of said town of Selkirk to the east and west road passing immediately south of the Selkirk Asylum; thence northwesterly along said road to the north boundary of the Outer Two Miles of the Parish of St. Clements; thence westerly along the north boundary of the Outer Two Miles of the Parish of St. Clements to its northwest corner; thence southwesterly following the northwesterly boundary of the Outer Two Miles of the Parish of St. Clements to the north outline of township thirteen (13) in range four (4) east of the principal meridian; thence west along the north outline of township thirteen (13) to the northeast corner of range two (2); thence south along the east outline of range two (2) to the northeast corner of section twenty-four (24) in said township thirteen (13); thence westerly along the north boundaries of sections twenty-four (24) to nineteen (19) inclusive in township thirteen (13) in ranges two (2) and one (1) east of the principal meridian and in ranges one (1) and two (2) and sections twenty-four (24) and twenty-three (23), range three (3) west of the principal meridian; thence north following the east boundary of section twenty-seven (27) and of the tier of sections north thereof to the northeast corner of section thirty-four (34) in township fifteen (15); thence west along the north cutline of township fifteen (15) ranges three (3) and four (4) to the easterly bank of Lake Manitoba; thence southwesterly and northerly following the bank of Lake Manitoba to its intersection with the east outline of township twenty-six (26) range eleven (11) west of the principal meridian; thence north along the east outline of said range eleven (11) to the northeast corner of township thirty-one (31); thence west along the north outline of township thirty-one (31) to the east outline of range twelve (12); thence north along the east outline of range twelve (12) to the fifty-third (53rd) parallel of north latitude; thence west along said fifty-third (53rd) parallel to the east outline of range fifteen (15); thence north along the east outline of range fifteen (15) to the north outline of township sixty (60); thence east along the north outline of township sixty (60) to the principal meridian; thence south along the principal meridian to the north outline of township fifty-three (53); thence west along the north outline of township fifty-three (53) to the easterly bank of Lake Winnipeg; thence southerly following the easterly bank of Lake Winnipeg to the point of commencement.

9. Change in boundary.

10. SPRINGFIELD consisting of township seven (7) in ranges twelve (12) to seventeen (17) inclusive; townships eight (8) and nine (9) in ranges nine (9) to seventeen (17) inclusive; townships ten (10) and eleven (11) ranges five (5) to seventeen (17) inclusive, the north half of township eleven (11)

in range four (4); those river lots lying east of the left bank of Red River between the city of Winnipeg and Lake Winnipeg, and excluding therefrom those lots lying east and south of the Birds Hill Road and the Springfield Road; all that part of the province of Manitoba lying east of Lake Winnipeg and the left bank of Red River and extending from the north boundary of township eleven (11) to the north boundary of township forty-four (44) together with the area described as follows: commencing at the northeast corner of township thirteen (13) range two (2) east of the principal meridian; thence easterly along the north boundary of said township thirteen (13) to the northwesterly limit of the Outer Two Miles of the Parish of St. Clements; thence northeasterly along said northwesterly limit to the northwest corner of said Outer Two Miles of the Parish of St. Clements; thence easterly along the north limit of said Outer Two Miles to its intersection with the east and west road passing immediately south of the Selkirk Asylum; thence easterly along said road and its production easterly to the left bank of Red River; thence southerly following the left bank of Red River to the northerly limits of the city of Winnipeg; thence northwesterly following the northerly and westerly limits of the city of Winnipeg and the westerly boundary of the Rural Municipality of old Kildonan to the east outline of range two (2); thence north along the east outline of said range two (2) to the point of commencement; all the aforesaid lands being east of the principal meridian; and excluding any portion or portions of the town of Selkirk within the area described.

10. Change in boundary.

11. WINNIPEG NORTH consisting of that part of the city of Winnipeg west of the centre line of Red River and lying north of Manitoba Avenue and its projection easterly to the centre line of Red River, and of that part of said city lying east of the centre line of Red River and extending from the northerly limits of the city of St. Boniface to the southerly limits of the rural municipality of East Kildonan; together with the rural municipalities of West Kildonan and East Kildonan.

11. Change in boundary.

12. WINNIPEG NORTH CENTRE consisting of the village of Brooklands; that part of the city of Winnipeg bounded as follows: on the south by a line described as commencing at the intersection of Ellice Avenue with the west boundary of the city of Winnipeg; thence easterly along Ellice Avenue to Balmoral Street; thence northerly on Balmoral Street to Notre Dame Avenue West; thence southeasterly along Notre Dame Avenue West, Portage Avenue and Main Street to Notre Dame Avenue East; thence southeasterly along Notre Dame Avenue East and its production easterly to the city boundary; on the north by Manitoba Avenue and its projection easterly to the centre line of Red River; on the east by the centre line of Red River; and on the west by the city boundary.

12. Change in boundary.

13. WINNIPEG SOUTH consisting of that part of the city of Winnipeg lying south of the left bank of Assiniboine River; all of Assiniboine Park; the town of Tuxedo; that part of the rural municipality of Fort Garry lying north of the southeasterly boundary of lot one hundred and twenty-three (123) in the Parish of St. Norbert; and such and so much of the river lots on the east bank of Red River as lie north of the southeasterly boundary of river lot one hundred and twenty-five (125) in said Parish of St. Norbert, west of the Seine River and south of the city of St. Boniface.

13. Change in boundary.

14. WINNIPEG SOUTH CENTRE consisting of the Rural Municipality of St. James and that part of the city of Winnipeg bounded as follows: on the south by the left bank of the Assiniboine River; on the west and on the east by the city limits; on the north by a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the west boundary of aforesaid city with Ellice Avenue; thence easterly along Ellice Avenue to Balmoral Street; thence northerly along Balmoral Street to Notre Dame Avenue West; thence southeasterly along Notre Dame Avenue West, Portage Avenue and Main street to Notre Dame Avenue East; thence southeasterly along Notre Dame Avenue East and its projection to the city boundary.

14. Change in boundary.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) FERNAND VIAU.

Mr. Viau moved the adoption of the said report.

A debate followed in which Messrs. Viau, Ross (*Souris*) and others took an active part.

And the question having been put on the proposed motion of Mr. Viau the said motion was, on a show of hands, resolved in the affirmative, on the following division: Yeas: 19; Nays: 11.

At 12.45 o'clock p.m. the Committee adjourned to meet again at 8.30 o'clock p.m.

8.30 o'clock p.m.

The Committee met at 8.30 o'clock p.m. The chairman, Hon. Walter Harris, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Applewhaite, Argue, Balcer, Blair, Decore, Denis, Dewar, Diefenbaker, Fair, Fulton, Gauthier (*Sudbury*), Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Harkness, Harris (*Grey-Bruce*), Johnston, Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Knowles, MacNaught, McWilliam, Mott, Murphy, Nowlan, Picard, Robinson, Ross (*Souris*), Viau, Welbourn, Whitman, Winkler, Wright.

In attendance: Mr. Nelson Castonguay, Chief Electoral Officer.

The Committee resumed consideration of the schedule to the proposed bill to readjust the Representation in the House of Commons.

The Committee continued the study of the report of the province of Saskatchewan sub-committee, the descriptions of the new boundaries of which follow:

"There shall be in the province of Saskatchewan seventeen electoral districts, named and described as follows, each of which shall elect and return one member.

In the following descriptions "township", "range" and "section" refer to the townships, ranges and sections in accordance with the Dominion Lands system of surveys and include the extension thereof in accordance with the said system.

Reference to "river" in the following descriptions signifies the centre line of such river unless otherwise described.

1. ASSINIBOIA consisting of townships one (1) to eleven inclusive and sections one (1) to eighteen (18) inclusive of township twelve (12) all in ranges fourteen (14) to twenty (20) inclusive; townships one (1) to fifteen (15) inclusive in ranges twenty-one (21) to twenty-seven (27) inclusive; townships one (1) to sixteen (16) inclusive in ranges twenty-eight (28) to thirty (30) inclusive; all the aforesaid lands being west of the second meridian; townships one (1) to sixteen (16) inclusive in ranges one (1) to three (3) inclusive west of the third meridian. (*Change in boundary*).

2. HUMBOLDT-MELFORT consisting of townships forty-six (46) to forty-nine (49) inclusive in range twelve (12); townships thirty-three (33) to forty-nine (49) inclusive in ranges thirteen (13) and fourteen (14); townships thirty-three (33) to fifty (50) inclusive or parts thereof lying south of the left bank of the Saskatchewan River in ranges fifteen (15) to seventeen (17) inclusive; townships thirty-two (32) to forty-nine (49) inclusive or parts thereof lying south of the left bank of the Saskatchewan River in ranges eighteen (18) and nineteen (19) and of townships thirty-two (32) to forty-two (42) inclusive in ranges twenty (20) to twenty-two (22) inclusive, all west of the second meridian; together with all Indian Reserves or parts thereof lying within the above described lands. (*New*).

3. KINDERSLEY consisting of townships fifteen (15) to forty (40) inclusive between the east outline of range seventeen (17) west of the third meridian and the west boundary of the province of Saskatchewan, and excepting therefrom that portion of Mosquito Indian Reserve number one hundred and nine (109) lying therein. (*Change in boundary*).

4. MACKENZIE consisting of townships thirty-two (32) to fifty-seven (57) inclusive, between the east boundary of the province of Saskatchewan and the east outline of range twelve (12) west of the second meridian; township thirty-one (31) in ranges six (6) to nine (9) inclusive; townships thirty-three (33) to forty-five (45) inclusive in range twelve (12); that portion of the province lying north of township fifty-seven (57) between the east boundary of the province and the east outline of range eleven (11); all aforesaid lands being west of the second meridian unless otherwise described. (*Change in boundary*).

5. MEADOW LAKE consisting of townships forty-eight (48) to fifty-four (54) inclusive in ranges eight (8) to nineteen (19) inclusive; townships forty-eight (48) to fifty-four (54) inclusive or parts thereof between the east boundary of range twenty (20) and the west boundary of the province lying north of the left bank of the North Saskatchewan River; townships fifty-five (55) to fifty-eight (58) inclusive between the east boundary of range nine (9) and the west boundary of the province; all the aforesaid lands being west of the third meridian; that portion of the province lying north of township fifty-eight (58) between the third meridian and the west boundary of the province; that portion of the province lying north of the north boundary of township seventy-four (74) between the east outline of range eleven (11) west of the second meridian, and the third meridian; together with all Indian Reserves or parts thereof lying within the above described lands. (*Change in boundary*).

6. MELVILLE consisting of townships seventeen (17) to twenty-four (24) inclusive or parts thereof lying north of the Qu'Appelle River between the east boundary of the province of Saskatchewan and the east outline of range seven (7) west of the second meridian; townships eighteen (18) to twenty-five (25) inclusive or parts thereof lying north of the Qu'Appelle River in ranges seven (7) to twelve (12) inclusive west of the second meridian; townships twenty-one (21) to twenty-five (25) inclusive or parts thereof lying north of the

Qu'Appelle River in ranges thirteen (13) to seventeen (17) inclusive west of the second meridian; those portions of township twenty-one (21) in ranges thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) west of the second meridian which lie south of the Fishing Lakes and Qu'Appelle River; together with all Indian Reserves or parts thereof lying within the above described lands. (*Change in boundary*).

7. MOOSE JAW-LAKE CENTRE consisting of townships twenty-one (21) to thirty-one (31) inclusive or parts thereof lying north of Qu'Appelle River in range eighteen (18); townships sixteen (16) to thirty-one (31) inclusive in ranges nineteen (19) to twenty-seven (27) inclusive: all west of the second meridian, and excluding thereout the following areas: commencing at the intersection of Campbell Street and the right-of-way of the Canadian National Railways; thence easterly along the right-of-way of the Canadian National Railways and McKinley Avenue to Park Street; thence south along Park Street and its production southerly to the production easterly of Twenty-fifth (25th) Avenue; thence westerly along the production of Twenty-fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth (25th) Avenue to Campbell Street; thence northerly along Campbell Street and its production northerly to the right-of-way of the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence northwesterly following the westerly limit of the property of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to Dewdney Avenue; thence easterly along Dewdney Avenue to Campbell Street, thence north along Campbell Street to the point of commencement, and that portion of section nine (9) in township seventeen (17) range nineteen (19) west of the second meridian lying north of Wascana Creek. (*New*).

8. MOOSE MOUNTAIN consisting of townships one (1) to eleven (11) inclusive and sections one (1) to twelve (12) inclusive of township twelve (12) in all ranges between the east boundary of the province of Saskatchewan and the second meridian; townships one (1) to eleven (11) inclusive and sections one (1) to eighteen (18) inclusive of township twelve (12) in ranges one (1) to thirteen (13) inclusive west of the second meridian; together with the Indian Reserves lying therein. (*Change in boundary*).

9. PRINCE ALBERT consisting of townships fifty-eight (58) to sixty-four (64) inclusive in range eleven (11); townships fifty (50) to sixty-four (64) inclusive in ranges twelve (12) to fourteen (14) inclusive; townships forty-five (45) to sixty-four (64) inclusive or parts thereof lying north of the left bank of the Saskatchewan and the South Saskatchewan Rivers between the east outline of range fifteen (15) and the third meridian; that part of the province of Saskatchewan lying between the north outline of township sixty-four (64) and the north outline of township seventy-four (74) and extending from the east outline of range eleven (11) to the third meridian: all aforesaid lands being west of the second meridian: townships forty-eight (48) to fifty-eight (58) inclusive in ranges one (1) to seven (7) inclusive; townships fifty-five (55) to fifty-eight (58) inclusive in range eight (8): together with the area described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the left bank of the North Saskatchewan River with the south boundary of township forty-four (44) range five (5); thence northeasterly following the left bank of said river to the north outline of township forty-seven (47) range two (2) west of the third meridian; thence east along the north boundary of said township forty-seven (47) to the west boundary of township forty-seven (47) range one (1); thence north along the west boundary of township forty-seven (47) range one (1) to its northwest corner; thence east along the north outline of township forty-seven (47) range one (1) to its northeast corner; thence south along the third meridian to the left bank of South Saskatchewan River; thence southwesterly along said left bank of said South Saskatchewan River to the north boundary of section sixteen (16) in township forty-four (44) range one (1); thence west along the north boundary of section sixteen (16) to eighteen (18) inclusive

in said township forty-four (44) range one; thence continuing west along the north boundary of sections thirteen (13) to seventeen (17) inclusive to the east boundary of Duck Lake Indian Reserves numbers ninety-six (96) and ninety-seven (97) in township forty-four (44) range two (2); thence southerly and westerly following the boundary of aforesaid Indian Reserves to the southwest corner thereof; thence south to the southeast corner of township forty-four (44) range four (4); thence west along the south outline of township forty-four (44) ranges four (4) and five (5) to the point of commencement; Okemasis and Beardy Indian Reserves numbers ninety-six (96) and ninety-seven (97) and all other Indian Reserves lying within the above described lands; all aforesaid lands being west of the third meridian unless described otherwise. (*Change in boundary*).

10. QU'APPELLE consisting of townships thirteen (13) to eighteen (18) inclusive, or parts thereof, lying south of the Qu'Appelle River between the east boundary of the province of Saskatchewan and the second meridian; those portions of township twelve (12) situated north of the north boundaries of sections twelve (12) to seven (7) inclusive in all ranges between the east boundary of the province of Saskatchewan and the second meridian; the north half of township twelve (12) and townships thirteen (13) to twenty-one (21) inclusive, or parts thereof, lying south of the Qu'Appelle River in ranges one (1) to eighteen (18) inclusive; the north half of township twelve (12) and townships thirteen (13) to fifteen (15) inclusive in ranges nineteen (19) and twenty (20); all being west of the second meridian unless described otherwise; together with all Indian Reserves or parts thereof lying within the above described lands; and excluding those portions of township twenty-one (21) in ranges thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) which lie south of the Fishing Lakes and Qu'Appelle River. (*Change in boundary*).

11. REGINA CITY consisting of the territory described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Campbell Street and the right-of-way of the Canadian National Railway; thence easterly along the right-of-way of said Canadian National Railway and McKinley Avenue to Park Street; thence south along Park Street and its production southerly to the production easterly of Twenty-fifth (25th) Avenue; thence westerly along the production of Twenty-fifth (25th) Avenue and Twenty-fifth (25th) Avenue to Campbell Street; thence northerly along Campbell Street and its production northerly to the right-of-way of the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence northwesterly following the westerly limit of the property of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to Dewdney Avenue; thence easterly along Dewdney Avenue to Campbell Street; thence north along Campbell Street to the point of commencement; together with that portion of section nine (9) in township seventeen (17) range nineteen (19) west of the second meridian lying north of Wascana Creek. (*Change in boundary*).

12. ROSETOWN-BIGGAR consisting of townships seventeen (17) to thirty-one (31) inclusive, lying between the east outline of range twenty-eight (28) west of the second meridian and the east outline of range four (4) west of the third meridian; townships eighteen (18) to thirty-one (31) inclusive, in ranges four (4) and five (5); townships eighteen (18) to thirty-two (32) inclusive, in range six (6); townships thirty-three (33) to thirty-six (36) inclusive or portions thereof, lying west of the left bank of South Saskatchewan River in range six (6) and excepting thereout sections thirteen (13), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25) and thirty-six (36) in said township thirty-six (36) and Montgomery Place; townships eighteen (18) to thirty-seven (37) inclusive in ranges seven (7) to sixteen (16) inclusive; all aforesaid lands being west of the third meridian except where described otherwise. (*Change in boundary*).

13. ROSTHERN consisting of townships forty-three (43) to forty-nine (49) inclusive, or parts thereof, lying south of the left banks of the Saskatchewan and the South Saskatchewan Rivers in ranges twenty (20) to twenty-two (22) inclusive, townships thirty-two (32) to forty-eight (48) inclusive, or parts thereof, lying south of the left bank of South Saskatchewan River in ranges twenty-three (23) to twenty-nine (29) inclusive, all being west of the second meridian; townships thirty-two (32) to forty-three (43) inclusive, the south half of township forty-four (44) and those portions of townships forty-four (44) and forty-five (45) which lie southeast of the left bank of South Saskatchewan River in range one (1) west of the third meridian; townships forty-four (44), range two (2); townships thirty-two (32) to forty-three A (43A) inclusive, and the south half of township forty-three (43) in range 3; townships thirty-two (32) to forty-three (43) inclusive, in range four (4) townships thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33), the south half of township thirty-four (34) and townships thirty-seven (37) to forty-three (43) inclusive, excluding thereout the city of Saskatoon, the town of Sutherland, those portions of sections four (4) and five (5) of said township thirty-seven (37) range five (5) lying between the northerly limit of the city of Saskatoon and the right of way of the Canadian National Railways, and that part of section thirty-one (31) of township forty-three (43) situated northwest of the left bank of the North Saskatchewan River in range five (5); townships thirty-seven (37) to forty-three (43) inclusive, or parts thereof, lying southeast of the left bank of the North Saskatchewan River, in range six (6); those portions of township thirty-three (33) and of the south half of township thirty-four (34) in range six (6) lying east of the left bank of the South Saskatchewan River; all being west of the third meridian unless described otherwise; together with all Indian Reserves, or parts thereof, lying within the above described lands. (*Change in boundary*).

14. SASKATOON consisting of the city of Saskatoon: that portion of sections four (4) and five (5) in township thirty-seven (37) range (5) lying between the northerly limits of said city and the right-of-way of the Canadian National Railways; township thirty-five (35) and the north half of township thirty-four (34) or parts thereof lying east of the left bank of the North Saskatchewan River in ranges five (5) and six (6) township thirty-six (36) range five (5) including the town of Sutherland: sections thirteen (13), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25) and thirty-six (36) in township thirty-six (36) range six (6) together with that part of said township thirty-six (36) range six (6) lying east of the left bank of aforesaid river; all said lands being west of the third meridian. (*Change in boundary*).

15. SWIFT CURRENT consisting of townships one (1) to seventeen (17) inclusive in ranges four (4) to sixteen (16) inclusive: townships one (1) to fourteen (14) inclusive in ranges seventeen (17) to thirty (30) inclusive: all aforesaid lands being west of the third meridian. (*Change in boundary*).

16. THE BATTLEFORDS consisting of townships forty-two (42) to forty-seven (47) inclusive or parts thereof lying north of the left bank of North Saskatchewan River in ranges two (2) to six (6) inclusive: townships thirty-eight (38) to forty-seven (47) inclusive in ranges seven (7) to sixteen (16) inclusive, townships forty-one (41) to forty-seven (47) inclusive in ranges seventeen (17) to twenty (20) inclusive: that portion of township forty-eight (48) lying south of the left bank of North Saskatchewan River in range twenty (20); townships forty-one (41) to fifty-three (53) or parts thereof lying south of the left bank of North Saskatchewan River between the east outline of range twenty-one (21) and the west boundary of the province: together with Mosquito Indian Reserve Number 109 and Red Pheasant Indian Reserve Number 108; all aforesaid lands being west of the third meridian. (*Change in boundary*).

17. YORKTON consisting of townships twenty-five (25) to thirty-one (31) inclusive between the east boundary of the province of Saskatchewan and the east outline of range six (6) west of the second meridian; townships twenty-five (25) to thirty (30) inclusive in range six (6); townships twenty-six (26) to thirty (30) inclusive in ranges seven (7) to nine (9) inclusive; townships twenty-six (26) to thirty-one (31) inclusive in ranges ten (10) and eleven (11); townships twenty-six (26) to thirty-two (32) inclusive in ranges twelve (12) to seventeen (17) inclusive, all west of the second meridian, together with all Indian Reserves or parts thereof lying within the above described lands. *(Change in boundary.)*"

Mr. Diefenbaker moved in amendment to the proposed motion of Mr. Boucher, of June 24, that the schedule for the province of Saskatchewan be amended as follows:

- (1) That 5 double rows of townships 31 to 26 inclusive in ranges 18 and 19, west of the second meridian, be added to the constituency of Yorkton.
- (2) That 4 double rows of towships 21 to 25 inclusive in ranges 18 and 19, west of the second meridian, be added to Melville.
- (3) That townships 16 to 21 inclusive in range 19, west of the second meridian and south of the Qu'Appelle River, be added to Qu'Appelle.
- (4) That townships 21 to 30 inclusive in range 28, west of the second meridian, and townships 22 to 30 inclusive in range 1, west of the third meridian, be added to the west boundary of Moose Jaw-Lake Centre from proposed Rosetown-Biggar.

Mr. Wright moved that the proposed motion of Mr. Boucher be further amended, as follows:

That townships 46-47-48-49, Range 12 W2 be placed in the Mackenzie constituency.

(Leaving HUMBOLDT—52,500)
(Making MACKENZIE—50,600)

And the question having been put on the proposed amendment of Mr. Diefenbaker it was, on a show of hands, resolved in the negative on the following division; Yeas: 13; Nays: 17.

And the question having been put on the proposed amendment of Mr. Wright it was, on a show of hands, resolved in the negative on the following division: Yeas: 13; Nays: 16.

The motion of Mr. Boucher to approve the Saskatchewan schedule was adopted on division.

At 10.00 o'clock p.m. the Committee adjourned to meet again at 2.30 o'clock p.m., Thursday, June 26, 1952.

THURSDAY, June 26, 1952.

The Committee met at 2.30 o'clock p.m. The Chairman, Hon. Walter Harris, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Applewhaite, Argue, Blair, Decore, Denis, Dewar, Diefenbaker, Fair, Fleming, Fulton, Gauthier (*Sudbury*), Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Harkness, Harris, (*Grey-Bruce*), Johnston, Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Knowles, MacNaught, McCubbin, McIlraith, McWilliam, Mott, Murphy, Murray (*Cariboo*), Nowlan, Picard, Smith (*Moose Mountain*), Viau, Welbourn, Whiteside, Whitman, Winkler.

In attendance: Mr. Nelson Castonguay, Chief Electoral Officer.

The Committee resumed consideration of the schedule to the proposed bill to readjust the Representation in the House of Commons.

Mr. Gauthier (*Portneuf*), for Mr. Picard, convenor, on behalf of the Province of Quebec sub-committee, presented the Eighth Report as follows:

Your sub-committee has agreed upon the boundaries of the following electoral districts in the city of Montreal as follows:

1. CARTIER consisting of those parts of the city of Montreal and of the city of Outremont bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of Hutchison Street with the C.P.R. main track; thence easterly following the C.P.R. main track to St. Lawrence Boulevard; thence southeasterly following St. Lawrence Boulevard to Mount Royal Avenue; thence northeasterly following Mount Royal Avenue to City Hall Avenue; thence southeasterly following City Hall Avenue to Rachel Street; thence northeasterly following Rachel Street to St. Denis Street; thence southeasterly following St. Denis Street to Roy Street; thence southwesterly following Roy Street to St. Lawrence Boulevard; thence northwesterly following St. Lawrence Boulevard to Rachel Street; thence southwesterly following Rachel Street to de L'Esplanade Avenue; thence northwesterly following de L'Esplanade Avenue to Mount Royal Avenue; thence southwesterly following Mount Royal Avenue to Cote Ste. Catherine Road; thence westerly following Cote Ste. Catherine Road to St. Joseph Boulevard; thence northeasterly following St. Joseph Boulevard to Querbes Avenue; thence northwesterly following Querbes Avenue to St. Viateur Street; thence northeasterly following St. Viateur Street to Hutchison Street; thence northwesterly following Hutchison Street to the point of commencement.

2. OUTREMONT-ST. JEAN consisting of those parts of the city of Outremont, the city of Montreal and of the town of Mount Royal bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the southeasterly prolongation of Henri Julien Avenue with the C.P.R. main track; thence northwesterly along said prolongation of Henri Julien Avenue, and Henri Julien Avenue to Jean Talon Street; thence southwesterly following Jean Talon Street to the northern limit of the town of Mount Royal; thence easterly and southerly following said northern limit and the eastern limit of the town of Mount Royal to its intersection with the C.P.R. main track; thence southwesterly following the C.P.R. main track to the prolongation of Darlington Avenue; thence southerly following said prolongation and Darlington Avenue to Cote Ste. Catherine Road;

thence southwesterly following Cote Ste. Catherine Road to its intersection with the northwesterly prolongation of McKenna Street; thence southeasterly along said prolongation and following McKenna Street and its southeasterly prolongation to Cote des Neiges Road; thence easterly following Cote des Neiges Road to Remembrance Road; thence northeasterly following Remembrance Road and its northeasterly prolongation to the eastern limit of the city of Outremont; thence northerly and westerly along the eastern limit of said city of Outremont to Cote Ste. Catherine Road; thence westerly following Cote Ste. Catherine Road to St. Joseph Boulevard; thence northeasterly following St. Joseph Boulevard to Querbes Avenue; thence northwesterly following Querbes Avenue to St. Viateur Street; thence northeasterly following St. Viateur Street to Hutchison Street; thence northwesterly following Hutchison Street to its intersection with the C.P.R. main track; thence easterly following said C.P.R. main track to the point of commencement.

With these two electoral districts, the schedule of the Province of Quebec is now complete.

(Signed) L. PHILIPPE PICARD, M.P.

On motion of Mr. Gauthier (*Portneuf*), the said report was adopted.

Mr. McIlraith presented and moved the adoption of the Second Report of the Province of Ontario subcommittee as follows:

OTTAWA WEST, CARLETON, GRENVILLE-DUNDAS, LANARK—to remain as at present.

RENFREW SOUTH: Add the townships of South Algona, Lyell, Sabine, Dickens, Murchison and Airy, having a population of 2,159; making the total population 31,399.

RENFREW NORTH: Deduct the above five townships, reducing the population of Renfrew North to 37,413.

KINGSTON: Add the townships of Kingston, Pittsburg, Storrington, Wolfe Island and Howe Island to Kingston City, bringing Kingston Constituency to 55,644. Combine the remainder of Frontenac with Hastings-Peterborough, making a new Constituency of *Hastings-Frontenac* with a population of 43,771.

HASTINGS SOUTH, DURHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND, PRINCE EDWARD-LENNOX, ELGIN and LONDON: To remain as at present.

MIDDLESEX EAST: Deduct from it that part of London Township lying West of No. 4 Highway and having a population of 5,711, leaving Middlesex East with a population of 57,421.

MIDDLESEX WEST: Add the above described piece of London Township to Middlesex West, making the population of Middlesex West 32,694.

LAMBTON WEST: Make it clear that this constituency includes the whole of the village of Grand Bend.

NIPISSING: Take all that part of the judicial district of Sudbury lying South of the Township of Henry and having a population of 5,824, out of the district of Nipissing, leaving Nipissing with a population of 48,082.

ALGOMA EAST: Add to the present Constituency of Algoma East from the Constituency of Sudbury the townships of Vernon, Totten, Porter, Hyman, Baldwin, Nairn, Merritt, Foster, Curton, and Mongowin, having a population of 4,302, and deduct from Algoma East the part in the north of the constituency served by the railway line, having a total population of 1,669. This leaves Algoma East with a population of 33,260.

SUDBURY: Out of the present constituency of Sudbury take the city of Sudbury, the Township of McKim and the Town of Copper Cliff, to be put in one constituency known as Sudbury and having a total population of 58,167.

NICKEL BELT: All the remainder of the present constituency of Sudbury plus the 5,824 in Sudbury Judicial District, plus that part taken from Algoma East having a population of 1,669, and less that part of Sudbury given to Algoma East having a population of 4,302, making a new Constituency to be called Nickel Belt and having a population of 38,184.

Mr. Blair moved in amendment to the proposed motion of Mr. McIlraith the following:

1. that the riding of Kingston City with the addition of the annexed area formerly forming part of the riding of Frontenac-Addington constitute the federal riding of Kingston City;
2. that the riding of Frontenac-Addington, less the parts so annexed to Kingston City, remain in its present condition;
3. that the riding of Hastings-Peterborough, as presently constituted, remain in its present condition;
4. that the ridings of Northumberland and Durham be amalgamated to form one riding under the name Northumberland-Durham.

After some debate thereon and the question having been put on the proposed amendment of Mr. Blair it was, on a show of hands, resolved in the negative on the following division: Yeas, 8; Nays, 18.

Mr. Fleming further moved that the proposed motion of Mr. McIlraith be amended by striking out and referring back to the subcommittee for further consideration those parts of the report relating to the following constituencies:

KINGSTON
FRONTENAC-ADDINGTON
HASTINGS-PETERBOROUGH
FRONTENAC-HASTINGS
DURHAM
NORTHUMBERLAND
SUDBURY
ALGOMA EAST
NIPISSING

And the question having been put on the proposed amendment of Mr. Fleming it was, on a show of hands, resolved in the negative on the following division: Yeas, 10; Nays, 19.

The motion of Mr. McIlraith to approve the Second Report of the Province of Ontario subcommittee was adopted on division.

Mr. Welbourn, convenor, on behalf of the Province of Alberta subcommittee, presented and moved the adoption of a Third Report as follows:

"The Subcommittee on Redistribution for the Province of Alberta, presents the following as a majority report completing the proposed changes in the Province of Alberta.

The city of Calgary to consist of two ridings, the boundaries to be as follows:—

CALGARY NORTH to consist of all that part of the incorporated city of Calgary, north of the Bow River from the western city limits along the centre of the Bow River to its junction with the prolonged centre line of Sixth Avenue South and easterly along the centre line of Sixth Avenue S. to the junction of its prolonged centre line with the Bow River, south easterly along the Bow River to its junction with the Irrigation Canal and south easterly along the centre line of the Irrigation Canal to its junction with the Eastern city limits, and including Township 24, Range 2, West of 5th.

CALGARY SOUTH to consist of all that portion of the incorporated city of Calgary, south of the southern boundary of Calgary North, and that part of Township 23, Range 1, West of 5th, which lies west of the Bow River.

The constituency of BOW RIVER to consist of the present rural area of Bow River, together with the rural area of former Calgary West excepting Township 24, Range 2, West of the 5th, plus Township 24, Ranges 19 to 25, Township 23, Ranges 19 to 25, Township 22, Ranges 19 to 25, part of Township 21, north of the river in Ranges 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 25. The last area described was formerly in Medicine Hat.

The constituency of MEDICINE HAT to be as follows:

Starting at the junction of the Red Deer River with the Alberta-Saskatchewan border to follow the south bank of the Red Deer river in a westerly direction to the point where it intersects the Township line between Township 24 and 25, west along the said line to the west side of Range 18, south to the north side of Township 20, and west to the Bow River. Follow the Bow River in a south easterly direction to the point where it intersects Range 16, following the range line south to the American border and east on the American border to the eastern Alberta border.

The constituency of LETHBRIDGE to be as fololws:

Commencing on the north-east corner of Township 11, Range 17, due south on the American border west to the west side of Range 30, north to the north side of Township 2 and east to the Belly River. Follow the Belly River to approximately the centre of the east border of Township 8, Range 25, thence due north to the top of Range 11, due east to the point of commencement.

The constituency of MACLEOD to consist of the former area, plus the rural area of former Calgary East with the exception of that part of Township 23, Range 1, which lies west of the Bow River.

(Signed) J. W. WELBOURN."

Mr. Harkness moved in amendment that the boundaries of CALGARY WEST, CALGARY EAST and BOW RIVER in the Province of Alberta remain as at present.

And the question having been put on the proposed amendment of Mr. Harkness it was, on a show of hands, resolved in the negative on the following division: Yeas, 8; Nays, 19.

The motion of Mr. Welbourn to approve the Third Report of the Province of Alberta sub-committee was adopted on division.

At 3.00 o'clock p.m. the Committee adjourned to meet again at 9.00 o'clock p.m. this day.

THURSDAY, June 26, 1952.

The Committee met at 9.00 o'clock p.m. The Chairman, Hon. Walter Harris, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Applewhaite, Argue, Blair, Dewar, Fair, Fleming, Fulton, Gauthier (*Sudbury*) Gauthier (*Partneuf*), Harkness, Harris (*Grey-Bruce*) Johnston, Kirk (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Knowles, MacNaught, McIlraith, McWilliam, Murphy, Murray (*Cariboo*), Nowlan, Picard, Ross (*Souris*), Viau, Whiteside, Whitman, Winkler.

In attendance: Mr. Nelson Castonguay, Chief Electoral Officer.

The Committee resumed consideration of the schedule to the proposed bill to readjust the Representation in the House of Commons.

Mr. McIlraith, convenor, on behalf of the Province of Ontario sub-committee, presented and moved the adoption of a Third Report as follows:

DANFORTH—Add to the present constituency of Danforth (44,555) a part of Scarborough township adjacent thereto bounded on the north by St. Clair avenue on the east by Midland avenue (population 27,340) bringing the population of Danforth 71,895.

HIGH PARK—Change the description of the boundaries at the outskirts of the city so that the boundary will go down the centre of the street line. This merely obviates the difficulty of having persons in the same building voting in different constituencies. It does not involve any considerable change in population.

Present York East constituency (159,652). Take the township of York East (64,616) plus that part of North York township bounded on the east by Scarborough, on the North by Lawrence avenue, on the West of Leslie street, (but excluding any part of Leaside) to be called YORK EAST, population about 66,000.

Remainder of the Township of Scarborough (56,292 less 27,340) population 28,952 plus part of the Township of Markham south of No. 7 highway (4,738) plus the remainder of York North township, plus the town of Leaside (population 16,233) to be called YORK SCARBOROUGH, having a population of approximately 71,000.

Present York North constituency—Take all that part of the present constituency north of No. 7 highway but excluding the Village of Woodbridge (1,699); this has a population of 52,724 and will be known as YORK NORTH.

The part of Markham township south of No. 7 highway (4,738) is to go in with the Township of Scarborough in York East constituency. All the remainder of the present constituency, that is the whole of North York township that is in the North York constituency, plus the small strip of the Township of Vaughan south of No. 7 highway (1,286) and including the village of Woodbridge (1,699) in a new constituency to be known as YORK CENTRE, and having a population of 66,371.

YORK SOUTH—Take off a small part of York South lying west of Jane street. Leave remainder of constituency as is.

Take all the part of York West constituency east of the Humber river, plus the small part of York South between Jane street and the Humber, plus Mimico and a small part of Etobicoke township, north of Mimico and adjacent to Swansea into a new constituency to be called YORK HUMBER, the exact west boundary of this constituency is as follows:

The western boundary of Mimico and the western boudary produced northerly to a point where the projection of it intersects the Queen Elizabeth Highway, thence easterly along the Queen Elizabeth highway, to the intersection of Royal York road, thence northerly along Royal York road to its intersection with Sunnydale avenue, thence westerly along Sunnydale avenue, to its intersection with Prince Edward drive, thence northerly on Prince Edward drive to its intersection with Bloor street, thence easterly along Bloor street to the Humber river, thence northerly along the Humber river to the northern boundary of the town of Weston.

The remainder of York west constituency to be known at YORK WEST.
The motion of Mr. McIlraith was adopted.

At 9.15 o'clock p.m. the Committee adjourned to the call of the chair.

FRIDAY, June 27, 1952.

The Committee met at 9.00 o'clock p.m. The Chairman, Hon. Walter Harris, presided.

Members present: Messrs Applewhaite, Argue, Decore, Dewar, Fair, Fleming, Harris (*Grey-Bruce*), Johnston, Kirk, (*Antigonish-Guysborough*), Knowles, MacNaught, McCubbin, McIlraith, Mott, Murphy, Nowlan, Robinson, Viau, Welbourn, Whiteside, Winkler.

In attendance: Mr. Nelson Castonguay, Chief Electoral Officer.

The Committee resumed consideration of the schedule to the proposed bill to readjust the Representation in the House of Commons.

Mr. McIlraith presented, and moved the adoption of, the final report of the Province of Ontario sub-committee, which is as follows:

Huron-Perth: Add Morris, Grey, Colborne, Goderich and Clinton from Huron North to Huron-Perth.

Bruce: Add Ashfield, East Wawanosh and West Wawanosh from Huron North to Bruce.

Wellington North: Add Howick and Turnberry Townships, including the town of Wingham from Huron North; Add Pilkington and Nichol, including Fergus and Elora from Wellington South. Remove East Garafraxa and East Luther and add them to Dufferin-Simcoe. Remove Erin and add it to Wellington South.

Wentworth: Take that part of the City of Hamilton that is in Wentworth Constituency plus the Hamilton City part in the constituency of Brant-Wentworth Constituency and put it into a new Constituency to be called Hamilton-South East; together with a boundary change between Hamilton West and Hamilton South East. The remainder of Wentworth to be put with the part of Wentworth County that is in Brant-Wentworth Constituency to make a constituency called Wentworth which is the whole County of Wentworth.

Hamilton East: Slight boundary change.

Brant-Wentworth: Take a small particularly described part around Brantford, 3,070 population, and put into Brantford. Take the part of Wentworth that is in this constituency and put it in with the rural part of Wentworth as above.

Grey-Bruce, Grey-North, Lincoln, Perth, Simcoe North, Toronto constituencies of: Broadview, Davenport, Eglinton, Greenwood, Parkdale, Rosedale, St. Paul's, Spadina, Trinity, to remain as at present.

Mr. Murphy, seconded by Mr. Fleming, moved that the Report be not now adopted but referred back to the sub-committee so far as it relates to the following ridings:

Haldimand, Wentworth, Lincoln, Brant-Wentworth, Brant-Haldimand, Wellington North, Wellington South, Huron-Perth, Perth; Bruce, Huron North.

After some debate thereon and the question having been put on the proposed amendment of Mr. Murphy it was, on a show of hands, resolved in the negative on the following division: Yeas, 5; Nays, 16.

And the question having been put on Mr. McIlraith's proposed motion it was, on a show of hands, resolved in the affirmative on the following division: Yeas, 16; Nays, 5.

It was directed that the Clerk attend forthwith to the preparation of the revised schedule to be available in printed form for the Committee to-morrow when it was expected Bill No. 393, An Act to readjust the Representation in the House of Commons, now before the House, would be referred to the Committee.

At 9.20 o'clock p.m. the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

SATURDAY, June 28, 1952.

The Committee met at 9.00 o'clock p.m. The Chairman, Hon. Walter Harris presided.

Members present: Messrs. Applewhaite, Argue, Blair, Dewar, Fair, Fulton, Harkness, Harris (*Grey-Bruce*), Knowles, MacNaught, McCubbin, McWilliam, Mott, Murray (*Cariboo*), Robinson, Ross (*Souris*), Smith (*Moose Mountain*), Viau, Welbourn, Whiteside, Wood.

In attendance: Mr. Nelson Castonguay, Chief Electoral Officer.

The Committee considered Bill 393, An Act to readjust the Representation in the House of Commons.

Clauses 1 to 7 inclusive were adopted.

The Chairman informed the Committee that certain amendments to the bill were suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer which resulted from the fact that the electoral district of Yukon-Mackenzie was, in the new Representation Act, divided in to two distinct electoral districts. This change affected Section 2 of the Canada Elections Act and Section 2 of the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, Chapter 50 of the revised statutes of Canada, 1927. Also, Schedule 4 to The Canada Elections Act, with respect to the aforesaid districts, and that of Grand Falls-White Bay-Labrador in the Province of Newfoundland, required amendments.

On motion of Mr. Viau,

Resolved,—That Bill 393, An Act to readjust the Representation in the House of Commons, be amended by inserting after clause 7 thereof the following new clauses:

8. (1) Wherever the expression "electoral district of Yukon-Mackenzie River" occurs in the Canada Elections Act, there shall in each case be substituted therefor the expression "electoral districts of Yukon and Mackenzie River."

(2) Schedule Four to the Canada Elections Act, as enacted by section four of chapter thirty-five of the statutes of 1950, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

SCHEDULE FOUR

List of electoral districts in which nomination day is the twenty-eighth day before polling day.

Province of Ontario

Cochrane
Kenora-Rainy River
Port Arthur

• Province of Saskatchewan

Mackenzie
Meadow Lake
Prince Albert

Province of Quebec

Chapleau

Saguenay

Province of Alberta

Athabasca

Jasper-Edson

Peace River

Province of Newfoundland

Bonavista-Twillingate

Burin-Burgeo

Grand Falls-White Bay-Labrador

Humber-St. George's

Trinity-Conception

Province of British Columbia

Cariboo

Skeena

Province of Manitoba

Churchill

Yukon TerritoryYukonNorthwest TerritoriesMackenzie River

9. Paragraph fifteen of section two of the Canada Elections Act is amended by adding thereto, immediately after paragraph (e) thereof, the following:

"and if there is no such judge in any place or territory in Canada or the judge is unable to act, means the judge designated for the purpose by the Governor in Council."

10. Subparagraph (ix) of paragraph (d) of section two of the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, chapter fifty of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"(ix) in the Yukon Territory, the Territorial Court and in the Northwest Territories, a stipendary magistrate;"

Clause 8 (now 11) was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Welbourn, it was unanimously agreed that the name of the electoral district of Edmonton South in the Alberta schedule be changed to that of Edmonton-Strathcona.

On motion of Mr. MacNaught, the revised PRINTED COPY of the schedule which was distributed to the members earlier, was adopted on division.

(*The legal descriptions of boundaries of the electoral districts of Ontario, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and part of Alberta, not included in the foregoing and in previously published Minutes of Proceedings, now appear in Appendix "A" to this report.*)

It was ordered that the Bill, as amended, together with the schedule appended thereto, be reported to the House in a Fifth Report and so reprinted.

It was further ordered that a Fourth Report, previously under consideration, be presented to the House, for the purpose of amending the Committee's

Second Report to the House, of Tuesday, 10th June, 1952, and to report agreement on the names and boundaries of all and the several electoral districts contained in the schedule prepared by the Committee in conformity with its Order of Reference of April 9th, 1952.

On motion of Mr. Fleming a vote of thanks was unanimously passed in acknowledgment of the efforts and extraordinary exertions made by the Clerk of the Committee, especially in the last few days while engaged in compiling the many resolutions passed and in having the legal descriptions of boundaries of the electoral districts agreed upon properly assembled in the schedule and in printed form before the members for their consideration.

The Chairman stated that while he realized that the Clerk of the Committee was the "main spring" in the machinery of preparing the schedule in both English and French, he would, however, like Major Chassé to convey the committee's expression of gratitude to the following personnel who all had in their own department contributed valuably to the publication of the schedule, namely: from the Electoral Map Section of the Legal Surveys and Aeronautical Charts Division of the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys: Mr. B. W. Waugh, Surveyor General, and Messrs. H. J. Bédard, J. A. Deveault, W. J. Watson and J. D. Bradley; from the General Translation Division of the Bureau of Translations: Mr. C. H. Carboneau, chief, and Mr. J. W. Magnant; from the Printing Bureau, Mr. Yves Fortin, Supervisor of Production, and Messrs. Mahoney, Dallaire, Lafleur, Brennan, Payette and Morin.

At 9:15 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

ANTOINE CHASSÉ,
Clerk of the Committee.

APPENDIX "A"

(PARTIAL SCHEDULE)

*(See Minutes of Proceedings of June 28, 1952)***ONTARIO**

There shall be in the province of Ontario eighty-five electoral districts, named and described as follows, each of which shall return one member.

In the following descriptions reference to "street", "avenue", "road", "drive", "boulevard", "terrace", "river" or "railway" signifies the centre line of said street, avenue, road, drive, boulevard, terrace, river or railway unless otherwise described.

1. ALGOMA EAST consisting of the territorial district of Manitoulin and those parts of the territorial districts of Algoma and Sudbury bounded on the south by Lake Huron; on the west by a line described as commencing on the south boundary of Canada at its intersection with the prolongation southerly of the east boundary of the township of Plummer Additional; thence northerly along said prolongation and the east boundary of the said township of Plummer Additional and the townships lying north thereof to the south boundary of the twenty-first range of townships; thence easterly along the said boundary to a point due south of the southwest corner of township thirty-two (32); thence northerly along the west boundaries of the said township thirty-two (32) and the township lying north thereof to the northeast corner of the township of Missinaibi; thence easterly along the north boundaries of the townships of Admiral and Busby; thence southerly along the east boundary of the township of Busby to the northwest corner of the township of Lipsett; thence easterly along the north boundaries of the townships of Lipsett and Copperfield to the northeast corner of the township of Copperfield; thence southerly along the east boundaries of the townships of Copperfield, Alcorn, and Collins to the southeast corner of the township of Collins; thence easterly along the north boundaries of the township of Sandy and the township east thereof to the northeast corner of the township of Whigham; thence southerly along the east boundaries of the townships of Whigham and Coppell to the southeast corner of the township of Coppell; thence easterly along the north boundary of the township of Heenan to the northeast corner thereof; thence southerly along the east boundaries of the townships of Heenan and Benton to the southeast corner of the township of Benton; thence easterly along the north boundary of the townships of Osway and Huffman to the northeast corner of the township of Huffman; thence southerly along the east boundary of the townships of Huffman and Arbutus to the southeast corner of the township of Arbutus; thence easterly along the north boundaries of the townships of Smuts and Invergarry to the northeast corner of the township of Invergarry; thence southerly along the east boundaries of the township of Invergarry and the townships lying south thereof to the southeast corner of the township of Acheson; thence easterly along the north boundaries of the townships of Vernon and Totten to the northeast corner of the township of Totten; thence southerly along the east boundaries of the township of Totten and the townships lying south thereof to the north boundary of the territorial district of Manitoulin. (*Change in boundary*).

2. ALGOMA WEST consisting of those parts of the territorial districts of Algoma and Sudbury, bounded on the south by the southerly boundary of the said territorial district of Algoma; on the east by a line described as commencing on the south boundary of Canada at its intersection with the prolongation* southerly of the east boundary of the township of Plummer Additional; thence northerly along the east boundaries of the said township of Plummer Additional and the townships lying north thereof to the south boundary of the twenty-first range of townships; thence easterly along the said boundary to a point due south of the southwest corner of township thirty-two (32); thence northerly along the west boundaries of the said township thirty-two (32) and the townships lying north thereof to the northeast corner of the township of Pelletier; on the north by the north boundary of the territorial district of Algoma; and on the west by a line which may be described as commencing at the intersection of the prolongation* southerly of the west boundary of township (30), range twenty-four (24) in the territorial district of Algoma with the shore line of Lake Superior; thence following northerly along the said prolongation* to the southwest corner of said township thirty (30) in the said range; thence easterly along the south boundary of said township thirty (30) to its southeast corner; thence northerly along the east boundary of said township thirty (30), and the townships lying north thereof to the northeast corner of township sixty-two (62), range twenty-nine (29); thence easterly along the south boundary of Cooper township to the southeast corner thereof; thence northerly along the east boundary of Cooper township and the townships lying north thereof to the northeast corner of Gourlay township; thence west along the north boundary of Gourlay township to the southeast corner of Bayfield township; thence northerly along the east boundaries of Bayfield and Chelsea townships to the northeast corner of Chelsea township; thence east along the south boundary of Wicksteed township to the southeast corner thereof; thence northerly along the east boundary of Wicksteed township and the townships lying north thereof to the north boundary of the territorial district of Algoma, including the city of Sault Ste. Marie. (*Change in boundary*).

3. BRANTFORD consisting of the city of Brantford and that part of the county of Brant included in the townships of Burford and Oakland and that part of the township of Brantford lying south and west of the left bank of Grand River and that part of the township of Brantford lying to the east of the city of Brantford and described as follows: commencing on Henry Street at the north east boundary of the city of Brantford, thence in a southerly direction along the boundaries of the city of Brantford in all its variations to a point where Baldwin Street intersects the Grand River, thence following the Grand River easterly to a point where the eastern boundary of Harris-Cook survey if produced in a straight line would intersect the northern bank of the said Grand River, thence northerly along the eastern boundary of the said Harris-Cook survey to the southern boundary of the right of way of lands formerly owned by the Brantford and Hamilton Railway, thence westerly along the said right of way to a point where the centre line of Chester Street if produced southerly in a straight line intersects the said Brantford and Hamilton right of way, thence northerly along the centre line of Chester Street, and across Highway number two at the centre line of Hamilton Avenue, thence northerly along the centre line of Hamilton Avenue and if produced in a straight line to the railway line of the Canadian National Railway (Brantford and Goderich), thence westerly on the said right of way to Park Road, thence northerly along Park Road to Henry Street, thence westerly along Henry Street to the place of commencement. The said lands being municipal polling sub-divisions numbers 14, 15 and 16 of the township of Brantford. (*Change in boundary*).

4. BRANT-HALDIMAND consisting of the counties of Haldimand and Brant less that part of the county of Brant contained in the townships of Burford and Oakland and that part of the township of Brantford lying south and west of Grand River and that part of the township of Brantford not included in the electoral district of Brantford, and excluding the city of Brantford. (*New*).

5. BRUCE consisting of the county of Bruce (excepting therefrom the townships of Brant, Carrick and Elderslie), and that part of the county of Huron included in the township of East Wawanosh, West Wawanosh and Ashfield. (*Change in boundary*).

6. CARLETON consisting of that part of the county of Carleton excepting therefrom the township of Gloucester, the town of Eastview, the village of Rockcliffe Park, and that part of the city of Ottawa which may be described as follows: commencing at a point where the prolongation northerly of the extreme western limit of the city intersects the interprovincial boundary between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec; thence easterly along the inter-provincial boundary to its intersection with the prolongation northerly of Parkdale Avenue; thence southerly along the said prolongation of Parkdale Avenue and Parkdale Avenue to Carling Avenue; thence easterly along Carling Avenue to O'Connor Street; thence northerly along O'Conner Street to Linden Terrace; thence easterly along Linden Terrace and its prolongation east to the Rideau Canal; thence southerly along the Rideau Canal to the intersection of a line west from the junction of Riverdale Avenue and Echo Drive; thence east to the junction of Riverdale Avenue and Echo Drive; thence northeasterly along Riverdale Avenue to Main Street; thence southerly along Main Street to the Rideau River; thence southwesterly along the Rideau River to the intersection of the city limit; thence westerly, northerly, westerly, and northerly to the point of commencement. (*No change*).

7. COCHRANE consisting of that part of the territorial district of Cochrane which may be bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly boundary of the Province of Ontario with the south shore of Lake Abitibi; thence westerly along the said south shore to a point due north of the east boundary of the township of Milligan; thence southerly along the said east boundary to its intersection with the north boundary of the township of McCool; thence westerly along the said north boundary, and the north boundaries of the adjoining townships, to the easterly boundary of the township of Fortune; thence southerly along the said east boundary, and the east boundary of the township of Enid, to the boundary of the territorial district of Cochrane; thence westerly and northerly along the boundary of the territorial district of Cochrane to the east boundary of the township of McCoig; thence northerly along the east boundary of the townships of McCoig and Mulloy and its prolongation* northerly to the north boundary of the district of Cochrane; thence easterly and southerly along the said boundary to a point of commencement; together with that portion of the district of Kenora* (Patricia Portion) lying east of the prolongation * northerly of the extreme westerly boundary of the electoral district of Cochrane as above described (*No change*).

8. DUFFERIN-SIMCOE consisting of the county of Dufferin and the town of Orangeville; and that part of the county of Simcoe lying south of the north boundaries of the townships of Tosorontio, Essa and Innisfil, (excluding therefrom the town of Barrie). (*Change in boundary*).

9. DURHAM consisting of the county of Durham. (*No change*).

10. ELGIN consisting of the county of Elgin, including the city of St. Thomas. (*No change*).

11. ESSEX EAST consisting of that part of the county of Essex included in the towns of Riverside and Tecumseh and the townships of Maidstone, Rochester, Sandwich East and Tilbury North, and that part of the city of Windsor lying south of Tecumseh Boulevard and east of the line dividing lots facing on Lincoln Road to the east and Gladstone Avenue to the west, but excluding both the town of Tilbury and the town of Essex. (*No change*).

12. ESSEX WEST consisting of that part of the county of Essex contained in the township of Sandwich West, including the city of Windsor, excluding therefrom that portion of the said city lying south of Tecumseh Boulevard and east of the line dividing lots facing on Lincoln Road to the east and Gladstone Avenue to the west. (*No change*).

13. ESSEX SOUTH consisting of that part of the county of Essex included in the townships of Anderdon, Malden, Colchester (North and South), Gosfield (North and South), Mersea, Pelee Island, Sandwich South, Tilbury West and the town of Essex * but excluding the village of Wheatley. (*No change*).

14. FORT WILLIAM consisting of the city of Fort William and of those parts of the territorial districts of Rainy River, Kenora and Thunder Bay bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Canada; on the west by the Fourth Meridian; (excluding Atikokan Improvement District) and on the north and east by a line described as commencing at a point on the said Fourth Meridian five miles north of the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence southeast parallel to and at a distance of five miles northerly from the said line of railway to a point five miles due north of the former station of Poland, which was situated approximately at the intersection of the said railway line with the north boundary of the township of Fallis, five and one half miles westerly from Argon Station; thence south to the said railway and continuing along the said railway to the intersection of the north boundary of the township of Goldie; thence along the north boundaries of the townships of Goldie and Forbes; thence south along the east boundaries of the townships of Forbes and Conmee; thence east and south along the north and east boundaries respectively of the township of Oliver; thence along the north boundaries of the townships of Paipoonge and Neebing and their prolongation * easterly to the Eighty-ninth Meridian of west longitude; thence south along the said Meridian to the southern boundary of Canada. (*Change in boundary*).

15. GLENGARRY-PRESCOTT consisting of the counties of Glengarry and Prescott. (*New*).

16. GRENVILLE-DUNDAS consisting of the counties of Grenville and Dundas. (*No change*).

17. GREY-BRUCE consisting of that part of the county of Grey contained in the townships of Artemesia, Bentwick, Egremont, Glenelg, Normanby, Proton and Sullivan, including the village of Chatsworth: and that part of the county of Bruce contained in the townships of Brant, Carrick and Elderslie. (*No change*).

18. GREY NORTH consisting of that part of the county of Grey contained in the townships of Collingwood, Derby, Euphrasia, Holland, Keppel, Osprey, St. Vincent, Sarawak and Sydenham, and including the city of Owen Sound, but excluding the village of Chatsworth. (*No Change*).

19. HALTON consisting of the county of Halton. (*No change*).

20. HAMILTON EAST consisting of that part of the city of Hamilton bounded as follows: on the north by the northern limits of the city: on the east by Ottawa Street and its prolongation southerly to the brow of the

mountain; on the south by the brow of the mountain; on the west by Wellington Street and its prolongation south to the brow of the mountain. (*Change in boundary*).

21. HAMILTON SOUTH EAST consisting of that part of the city of Hamilton lying east of Ottawa Street and its prolongation south to the brow of the mountain and Ottawa Street south to the southern limits of the city; and that part of the city of Hamilton south of the brow of the mountain and west of Ottawa Street. (*No change*).

22. HAMILTON WEST consisting of that part of the city of Hamilton lying north of the brow of the mountain and west of a line which may be described as follows: commencing at a point where Wellington Street intersects the northern limit of the city; thence southerly along Wellington Street and its prolongation south to the brow of the mountain. (*Change in boundary*).

23. HASTINGS-FRONTENAC consisting of the county of Lennox and Addington excepting therefrom the townships of Ernestown, Fredericksburg North and Fredericksburg South, Richmond, Adolphustown, and Amherst Island, and the county of Frontenac excepting therefrom the city of Kingston and the townships of Kingston, Storrington, Pittsburgh, Howe Island, Wolfe Island (including Simcoe Island, Horse Shoe Island and Mud Island); the county of Peterborough lying east of a line described as commencing at the northwest corner of the township of Anstruther and following the west boundary of the said township and of the townships of Burleigh, Dummer and Asphodel to the south boundary of the said county; together with that part of the county of Hastings lying north of a line described as commencing at the southwest corner of the township of Rawdon and following the south boundary of the said township, the south and east boundaries of the township of Huntingdon and south boundary of the townships of Madoc and Elzevir to the east boundary of the said county. (*New*).

24. HASTINGS SOUTH consisting of that part of the county of Hastings included in the townships of Hungerford, Tyendinaga, Thurlow and Sidney and including the city of Belleville and the towns of Trenton and Deseronto. (*No change*).

25. HURON-PERTH consisting of that part of the county of Perth included in the townships of Fullarton, Logan and Hibbert, and the town of Mitchell; and that part of the county of Huron included in the townships of Hullett, McKillop, Stanley, Tuckersmith, Hay, Stephen, Usborne, Grey, Morris, Colborne and Goderich. (*Change in boundary*).

26. KENORA-RAINY RIVER consisting of that part of the province of Ontario lying west of the fourth meridian, including Sioux Lookout, Ignace, and Atikokan Improvement District. (*Change in boundary*).

27. KENT consisting of the county of Kent, excluding therefrom the townships of Camden and Zone, and that part of the township of Chatham formerly known as the Gore of Chatham; but including the city of Chatham, the town of Tilbury and the village of Wheatley. (*No change*).

28. KINGSTON consisting of the city of Kingston and that part of the county of Frontenac contained in the townships of Pittsburg, Storrington, Kingston, Howe Island, and Wolfe Island (including Simcoe Island, Horse Shoe Island, and Mud Island). (*Change in boundary*).

29. LAMBTON-KENT consisting of that part of the county of Lambton contained in the townships of Brooke, Dawn, Enniskillen, Euphemia, Sombra and Warwick, including the town of Forest, Walpole Island, St. Ann Island and

the other islands at the mouth of the St. Clair river but not including the village of Arkona; and that part of the county of Kent contained in the townships of Camden and Zone, and that part of the township of Chatham formerly known as the Gore of Chatham. (*No change*).

30. LAMBTON WEST consisting of that part of the county of Lambton contained in the townships of Bosanquet, Moore, Plympton, and Sarnia, including the city of Sarnia and the villages of Arkona and Grand Bend but not including the town of Forest. (*Change in boundary*).

31. LANARK consisting of the county of Lanark. (*No change*).

32. LEEDS consisting of the county of Leeds. (*No change*).

33. LINCOLN consisting of the county of Lincoln, including the city of St. Catharines. (*No change*).

34. LONDON consisting of that part of the city of London lying west of a line described as commencing at the intersection of the northern city limit with Adelaide Street; thence southerly along Adelaide Street to Oxford Street; thence easterly along Oxford Street to the east boundary of Carling Heights; thence southerly along the said east boundary and its production southerly to its intersection with the production westerly of the south side of Middleton Avenue; thence easterly along the said production westerly of the south side of Middleton Avenue and the south side of Middleton Avenue to Glasgow Street; thence southerly along the west side of Glasgow Street produced to Lorne Avenue; thence easterly along the north side of Lorne Avenue produced to Burbrook Place; thence southerly along Burbrook Place to Dundas Street; thence easterly along Dundas Street to its intersection with the production northerly of Swinyard Street; thence southerly along the said production of Swinyard Street, Swinyard Street and its southerly production to Pine Street; thence northwesterly along Pine Street to Elm Street; thence southerly along Elm Street to Trafalgar Street; thence westerly along Trafalgar Street to Adelaide Street; thence southerly along Adelaide Street to the south branch of the River Thames; thence westerly along the River Thames downstream to its intersection with the northerly production of Beverly Street; thence southerly along the said production and along Beverly Street and Wellington Road to the south boundary of the city. (*No change*).

35. MIDDLESEX EAST consisting of that part of the county of Middlesex contained in the townships of Dorchester North, Nissouri West, Westminster, and that part of the township of London lying east of Number Four (4) Highway, together with that part of the city of London lying east of a line described as commencing at the intersection of Cheapside Street and Adelaide Street; thence southerly along Adelaide Street to Oxford Street; thence easterly along Oxford Street to the east boundary of Carling Heights; thence southerly along the said east boundary and its production southerly to its intersection with the production westerly of the south side of Middleton Avenue; thence easterly along the said production westerly of the south side of Middleton Avenue and the south side of Middleton Avenue to Glasgow Street; thence southerly along the west side of Glasgow Street produced to Lorne Avenue; thence easterly along the north side of Lorne Avenue produced to Burbrook Place; thence southerly along Burbrook Place to Dundas Street; thence easterly along Dundas Street to its intersection with the production northerly of Swinyard Street; thence southerly along the said production of Swinyard Street, Swinyard Street and its southerly production to Pine Street; thence northwesterly along Pine Street to Elm Street; thence southerly along Elm Street to Trafalgar Street; thence westerly along Trafalgar Street to Adelaide Street;

thence southerly along Adelaide Street to the south branch of the River Thames; thence westerly along the River Thames down stream to its intersection with the northerly production of Beverly Street; thence southerly along the said production and along Beverly Street and Wellington Road to the south boundary of the city. (*Change in boundary*).

36. MIDDLESEX WEST consisting of the county of Middlesex excluding the townships of Dorchester North, Nissouri West, Westminster, and that part of the township of London lying west of Number Four (4) Highway. (*Change in boundary*).

37. NIAGARA FALLS consisting of that part of the county of Welland contained in the townships of Stamford, Willoughby, and Bertie, including the city of Niagara Falls and the towns of Fort Erie, Chippawa, and Crystal Beach. (*New*).

38. NICKEL BELT consisting of that part of the territorial district of Sudbury bounded as follows; commencing at a point where the north boundary of the township of Scollard intersects the north boundary of the territorial district of Parry Sound; thence westerly along the north boundary of the township of Scollard to the southeast corner of the township of Martland; thence northerly along the east boundary of the township of Martland and the townships lying north thereof to the northeast corner of the township of Ratter; thence westerly along the north outline of the township of Ratter to the northwest corner thereof; thence northerly along the east boundary of the township of Laughrin and the townships lying north thereof to the northeast corner of the township of McCarthy; thence westerly along the north boundary of the township of McCarthy and the townships lying west thereof to the northwest corner of the township of Parkin; thence northerly and easterly along the boundary of the township of Creelman to the northwest corner thereof; thence northerly along the east boundary of the township of Beaumont and the townships lying north thereof to the northeast corner of the township of Unwin; thence northerly and westerly along the boundary of the territorial district of Sudbury to the northeast corner of the township of Baltic; thence southerly along the east boundary of the township of Baltic to the northeast corner of the township of Missinaibi; thence easterly along the north boundaries of the townships of Admiral and Busby; thence southerly along the east boundary of the township of Busby to the northwest corner of the township of Lipsett; thence easterly along the north boundaries of the townships of Lipsett and Copperfield to the northeast corner of the township of Copperfield; thence southerly along the east boundaries of the townships of Copperfield, Alcorn, and Collins to the southeast corner of the township of Collins; thence easterly along the north boundaries of the township of Sandy and the township east thereof to the northeast corner of the township of Whigham; thence southerly along the east boundaries of the townships of Whigham and Coppell to the southeast corner of the township of Coppell; thence easterly along the north boundary of the township of Heenan to the northeast corner thereof; thence southerly along the east boundaries of the townships of Heenan and Benton to the southeast corner of the township of Benton; thence easterly along the north boundary of the townships of Osway and Huffman to the northeast corner of the township of Huffman; thence southerly along the east boundary of the townships of Huffman and Arbutus to the southeast corner of the township of Arbutus; thence easterly along the north boundaries of the townships of Smuts and Invergarry to the northeast corner of the township of Invergarry; thence southerly along the east boundaries of the township of Invergarry and the townships lying south thereof to the southeast corner of the township of Acheson; thence easterly along the

north boundaries of the townships of Vernon and Totten to the northeast corner of the township of Totten; thence southerly along the east boundaries of the township of Totten and the townships lying south thereof to the southeast corner of the township of Curtin, thence easterly and southerly along the boundary of the territorial district of Manitoulin to the north boundary of the territorial district of Parry Sound; thence easterly along the boundary of the territorial district of Parry Sound to the point of commencement; together with that part of the territorial district of Algoma lying north of the territorial district of Sudbury and bounded on the west by the west boundaries of the township of Kildare and the townships lying north thereof and on the east by the east boundaries of the township of Lougheed and the townships lying north thereof; excluding from the above area described the city of Sudbury, town of Copper Cliff, and the township of McKim. (New).

39. NIPISSING consisting of that part of the territorial district of Sudbury lying east of a line described as commencing at the northeast corner of the township of Unwin; thence southerly along the east boundary of the said township and of the townships south thereof to the north boundary of the township of Creelman; thence east and south along the north and east boundaries of the township of Creelman to the north boundary of the township of Parkin; thence easterly along the north boundary of the township of Parkin and the townships east thereof to the east boundary of the township of McCarthy; thence southerly along the east boundary of the township of McCarthy and the townships south thereof to the north boundary of the township of Ratter; thence easterly along the north boundary of the township of Ratter to the east boundary of the territorial district of Sudbury; together with the territorial district of Nipissing, excluding therefrom the townships of Ballantyne, Wilkes, Pentland, Boyd and Cameron and all townships south thereof. (Change in boundary).

40. NORFOLK consisting of the county of Norfolk. (No change).

41. NORTHUMBERLAND consisting of the county of Northumberland. (No change).

42. ONTARIO consisting of that part of the county of Ontario included in the townships of Pickering, Whitby,* East Whitby, Reach, Scugog, Scott and Uxbridge, and the city of Oshawa. (No change).

43. OTTAWA EAST consisting of: that part of the city of Ottawa bounded as follows; commencing at a point where the prolongation westerly of Rideau Gate intersects the interprovincial boundary of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec; thence easterly along the said prolongation of Rideau Gate to the intersection of Rideau Gate and Princess Avenue; thence easterly along Princess Avenue to the boundary of the village of Rockcliffe Park; thence northerly, easterly, and southerly along the boundary of Rockcliffe Park to its intersection with the west boundary of the town of Eastview; thence southerly along the west boundary of the town of Eastview to the Rideau River; thence southerly following the Rideau River to its intersection with the prolongation of Main Street; thence northerly along the said prolongation of Main Street and Main Street to its intersection with Riverdale Avenue; thence southwesterly along Riverdale Avenue to the centre of the junction of Riverdale Avenue and Echo Drive; thence west from the centre of the junction of Riverdale Avenue and Echo Drive to the Rideau Canal, thence along the Rideau Canal and its prolongation west to the interprovincial boundary; thence along the interprovincial boundary to the point of commencement. (No change).

44. OTTAWA WEST consisting of that part of the city of Ottawa bounded as follows: commencing at a point where the prolongation northerly of Parkdale

Avenue intersects the interprovincial boundary between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec; thence southerly along the said prolongation of Parkdale Avenue and Parkdale Avenue to its intersection with Carling Avenue; thence easterly along Carling Avenue to O'Connor Street; thence northerly along O'Connor Street to Linden Terrace; thence easterly along Linden Terrace and its prolongation easterly to the Rideau Canal; thence northerly along the Rideau Canal and its prolongation northwesterly to the interprovincial boundary; thence westerly along the interprovincial boundary to the point of commencement. (*No change*).

45. OXFORD consisting of the county of Oxford including that part of the village of Tavistock contained in the township of Zorra East (*No change*).

46. PARRY SOUND-MUSKOKA consisting of the territorial districts of Parry Sound and Muskoka except the township of Baxter; together with that portion of the territorial district of Nipissing comprised in the townships of Ballantyne, Wilkes, Pentland, Boyd, Paxton, Biggar, Osler, Lister, Butt, Devine, Bishop, Freswick, McCraney, Hunter, McLaughlin, Bower, Finlayson, Peck, Canisbay and Sproule. (*No change*).

47. PEEL consisting of the county of Peel. (*No change*).

48. PERTH consisting of the county of Perth, excepting therefrom the townships of Fullarton, Logan, and Hibbert but including the city of Stratford and that part of the village of Tavistock contained in the township of Easthope South. (*No change*).

49. PETERBOROUGH WEST consisting of that part of the county of Peterborough included in the townships of Galway, Cavendish, Harvey, Ennismore, Smith, Douro, Otonabee, and North Monaghan, together with the city of Peterborough. (*No change*).

50. PORT ARTHUR consisting of that part of the province of Ontario lying east of the fourth meridian and west of a line described at commencing at the intersection with the shore line of Lake Superior of the * prolongation southerly of the west boundary of township thirty in range twenty-four in the territorial district of Algoma; thence northerly on the said *prolongation to the south boundary of the said township; thence easterly on the south boundary of the said township to its east boundary; thence northerly along said east boundary of township thirty, and the townships lying north thereof to the northeast corner of township sixty-two (62), range twenty-nine (29); thence easterly along the south boundary of Cooper township to the southeast corner thereof; thence northerly along the east boundary of Cooper township and the townships lying north thereof to the northeast corner of Gourlay township; thence west along the north boundary of Gourlay township to the southeast corner of Bayfield township; thence northerly along the east boundaries of Bayfield and Chelsea townships to the northeast corner of Chelsea township; thence east along the south boundary of Wicksteed township to the southeast corner thereof; thence northerly along the east boundary of Wicksteed township and the townships lying north thereof to the northeast corner of the township of McCoig; thence northerly along the east boundary of the township of Mulloy and its *prolongation northerly to the shore of Hudson Bay; including the city of Port Arthur and the village of Hornepayne but excluding that portion lying south and west of a line described as commencing at a point on the fourth meridian five miles north of the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence southeast and parallel to the said railway to a point five miles north of the former Station of Poland, which was situated approximately at the intersection of the said railway line with the north boundary of the township of Fallis, five and a half miles westerly from Argon

Station; thence due south to the railway and southeasterly along it to the north boundary of the township of Goldie; thence easterly along the north boundaries of the townships of Goldie and Forbes to the east bank of the Kaministikwia river; thence southerly along the Kaministikwia river to the north boundary of the township of Oliver—thence east and south along the north and east boundaries of the township of Oliver to the north boundary of the township of Paipoonge; thence easterly along the north boundary of the township of Paigoonge; thence easterly along the north boundary of the townships of Paigoonge, and Neebing produced easterly to the 89th meridian of west longitude; thence southerly to the southern boundary of Ontario. (*Change in boundary*).

51. PRINCE EDWARD-LENNOX consisting of the county of Prince Edward and that part of the county of Lennox and Addington contained in the townships of Ernestown, Fredericksburgh North and Fredericksburgh South, Richmond, Adolphustown and Amherst Island. (*No change*).

52. RENFREW NORTH consisting of that part of the county of Renfrew contained in the townships of Algona North, Alice, Bromley, Buchanan, Clara, Fraser, Head, Maria, McKay, Pembroke, Petawawa, Rolph, Ross, Stafford, Westmeath, Wilberforce and Wylie and including the town of Pembroke and that part of the village of Eganville lying within the township of Wilberforce; together with that part of the territorial district of Nipissing lying east of a line described as commencing at the northwest corner of the township of Cameron and following southerly the westerly boundaries of the said township of Cameron and the townships lying south thereof to the southwest corner of the township of Preston; and north of the south boundary of the townships of Preston, Clancy, Gathrie, and Master. (*Change in boundary*).

53. RENFREW SOUTH consisting of that part of the county of Renfrew lying south and west of a line described as commencing at the northeast corner of the township of Richards, and following the east boundaries of the said township and the township of Hagarty and the north boundaries of the townships of Algoma South, Grattan, Admaston and Horton to the east boundary of the said county; and including that part of the village of Eganville lying within the township of Grattan; and that part of the county of Nipissing contained in the townships of Airy, Murchison, Dickens, Sabine, and Lyell. (*Change in boundary*).

54. RUSSELL consisting of: the county of Russell and that part of the county of Carleton included in the township of Gloucester, including the town of Eastview, and that part of the city of Ottawa which may be described as follows: that part of the city of Ottawa lying east of the Rideau River to the south boundary of the town of Eastview; thence easterly, northerly, and westerly along the boundary of the town of Eastview to its intersection with the boundary of the village of Rockcliffe Park; thence northerly and westerly along the boundary of the village of Rockcliffe Park to the intersection of Lisgar Road and Princess Avenue; thence westerly along Princess Avenue to its intersection with Rideau Gate; thence northwesterly along the prolongation of Rideau Gate to the interprovincial boundary between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. (*No change*).

55. SIMCOE EAST consisting of that part of the county of Simcoe lying north of a line described as commencing at the southwest corner of the township of Tiny, and following the south boundary of the said township, the west boundary of the townships of Medonte and Oro to Lake Simcoe; together with that part of the territorial district of Muskoka included in the township of Baxter. (*No change*).

56. SIMCOE NORTH consisting of that part of the county of Simcoe included in the townships of Nottawasaga, Sunnidale, Vespra and Flos, and including the town of Barrie. (*No change*).

57. STORMONT consisting of the county of Stormont, including the city of Cornwall. (*No change*).

58. SUDBURY consisting of the city of Sudbury, the township of McKim, and the town of Copper Cliff. (*Change in boundary*.)

59. TIMISKAMING consisting of that portion of the territorial district of Timiskaming lying south of a line drawn from the northeast corner of the township of Ossian, westerly along the northern boundaries of the row of townships west of Ossian township to the northwest corner of the township of Fallon; and east of the line described as commencing at the northwest corner of the township of Fallon and running southerly along the westerly boundary of the townships of Fallon and Cleaver, and along the westerly boundary of the territorial district of Timiskaming. (*No change*).

60. TIMMINS consisting of those portions of the territorial districts of Timiskaming and Cochrane bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly boundary of the province of Ontario with the south shore of Lake Abitibi; thence westerly along the said south shore to a point due north of the east boundary of the township of Milligan; thence southerly along the said east boundary to its intersection with the north boundary of the township of McCool; thence westerly along the said north boundary and the north boundaries of the adjoining townships to the northwest corner of the township of Côté; thence southerly along the western boundary of the township of Côté and the townships lying immediately to the south thereof, to the south boundary of the township of Pharand; thence easterly along the said south boundary, and the south boundaries of the adjoining townships to the east boundary of the township of Geikie; thence northerly along the east boundaries of the townships of Geikie and Douglas to the south boundary of the township of Langmuir; thence easterly along the south boundaries of the township of Langmuir and the townships to the east thereof to the east boundaries of the township of Pontiac; thence northerly along the easterly boundaries of the township of Pontiac and of the townships to the north thereof to the place of commencement. (*No change*).

61. VICTORIA consisting of the county of Victoria, the provisional county of Haliburton and those parts of the county of Ontario included in the townships of Rama, Mara, Thorah and Brock. (*No change*).

62. WATERLOO NORTH consisting of the city of Kitchener and the town of Waterloo and that part of the county of Waterloo contained in the townships of Wellesley and Woolwich and that part of the township of Waterloo lying north of a line described as commencing at the southwest corner of lot forty-six (46) and following the southerly boundaries of the said lot and of lots forty-seven (47) forty-eight (48), fifty (50), fifty-one (51), and fifty-three (53), the projection of the boundary of the last mentioned lot, the Grand River upstream, the projection of the boundary between lots one hundred and thirteen (113) and one hundred and fourteen (114), and the said boundary, the westerly and northerly boundaries of lot one hundred and seven (107), and the northerly boundary of lots one hundred and six (106), eighty-four (84) and ninety-six (96) to the east boundary of the said township of Waterloo. (*No change*).

63. WATERLOO SOUTH consisting of that part of the county of Waterloo contained in the townships of Wilmot and Dumfries North and that part of

the township of Waterloo lying south of a line described as commencing at the southwest corner of lot forty-six (46) and following the southerly boundaries of the said lot and of lots forty-seven (47), forty-eight (48), fifty (50), fifty-one (51) and fifty-three (53), the projection of the boundary of the last mentioned lot, the Grand River upstream, the projection of the boundary between lots one hundred and thirteen (113) and one hundred and fourteen (114) and the said boundary, the westerly and northerly boundaries of lot one hundred and seven (107), and the northerly boundary of lots one hundred and six (106), eighty-four (84) and ninety-six (96) to the east boundary of the said township of Waterloo; and including the city of Galt. (*No change*).

64. WELLAND consisting of that part of the county of Welland contained in the townships of Pelham, Thorold, Crowland, Humberstone, and Wainfleet, including the city of Welland and the towns of Port Colborne, Thorold, Fonthill and Humberstone. (*Change in boundary*).

65. WELLINGTON NORTH consisting of that part of the county of Wellington contained in the townships of Arthur, West Garafraxa, Maryborough, Minto, Nichol, Peel, West Luther and Pilkington, including the towns of Mount Forest and Palmerston; together with that part of the county of Huron contained in the townships of Howick and Turnberry, including the town of Wingham. (*Change in Boundary*).

66. WELLINGTON SOUTH consisting of the city of Guelph and that part of the county of Wellington contained in the townships of Puslinch, Eramosa, Guelph and Erin. (*Change in boundary*).

67. WENTWORTH consisting of the county of Wentworth, excluding the city of Hamilton. (*Change in boundary*).

68. YORK CENTRE consisting of all of that part of the township of North York west lying west of Yonge Street together with that portion of the township of Vaughan lying south of Highway Number Seven (7) and of the town of Woodbridge (*New*).

69. YORK EAST consisting of the township of East York together with that part of North York township bounded as follows: on the north by Lawrence Avenue, on the east by the west boundary of the township of Scarborough, on the south by the north boundary of East York township, on the west by the east boundary of the town of Leaside and Leslie Street. (*Change in boundary*).

70. YORK-HUMBER consisting of all that portion of the township of Etobicoke lying east of a line drawn as follows: commencing at the southwesterly corner of the town of Mimico; thence northerly along the westerly boundary and boundary produced of the town of Mimico to an intersection with Queen Elizabeth Way; thence easterly along Queen Elizabeth Way to the intersection of Royal York Road; thence northerly along Royal York Road to the intersection of the westerly production of Sunnydale Drive; thence easterly along said production of Sunnydale Drive and Sunnydale Drive to the intersection of Prince Edward Drive; thence northerly along Prince Edward Drive to the intersection of Bloor Street West; thence easterly along Bloor Street West and Old Mill Road to the Humber River, together with the town of Mimico, and all that portion of the township of York lying west of a line drawn as follows: commencing at the Humber River at the south limit of the town of Weston; thence easterly along said south limit to the southwesterly boundary of the township of North York; thence southeasterly along said southwesterly boundary to the

intersection of Jane Street; thence southerly along Jane Street to the intersection of Lambton Avenue; thence easterly along Lambton Avenue to the intersection of Weston Road; thence southeasterly along Weston Road to the Toronto city limit; thence westerly and southerly along said city limit to the north limit of the village of Swansea; thence westerly along said north limit to the Humber River, together with the village of Swansea and the town of Weston. (New).

71. YORK NORTH consisting of that part of the county of York lying north of Highway Number Seven (7) and excluding therout the town of Woodbridge. (Change in boundary).

72. YORK-SCARBOROUGH comprising all that part of the county of York lying south of Number Seven Highway (7) in the township of Markham, excluding that portion bounded as follows: commencing at a point where Midland Avenue intersects the shore of Lake Ontario; thence northerly along Midland Avenue to St. Clair Avenue; thence westerly along St. Clair Avenue to the west boundary of Scarborough township; thence northerly along the west boundary of Scarborough township to Lawrence Avenue; thence westerly along Lawrence Avenue to Leslie Street; thence southerly along Leslie Street to the eastern limit of the town of Leaside; thence southeasterly and westerly along the limit of the town of Leaside to the limit of the city of Toronto; thence westerly, southerly, and easterly along the limit of the city of Toronto to the west boundary of the township of Scarborough; thence southerly along the west boundary of the township of Scarborough to the shore of Lake Ontario; thence northeasterly along the shore of Lake Ontario to the point of commencement. (New).

73. YORK SOUTH consisting of the village of Forest Hill and that portion of the township of York bounded by a line described as commencing at the intersection of the north boundary of the city of Toronto with Weston Road; thence following northwesterly along Weston Road to Lambton Avenue; thence westerly along Lambton Avenue to Jane Street; thence northerly along Jane Street to its intersection with the north boundary of the township of York; thence southeasterly and easterly along the boundary of the township of York to its intersection with the limit of the city of Toronto; thence southerly and westerly along the limits of the city of Toronto to the point of commencement. (Change in boundary).

74. YORK WEST consisting of all that portion of the township of Etobicoke lying west of a line drawn as follows: commencing at the southwesterly corner of the town of Mimico; thence northerly along the westerly boundary and boundary produced of the town of Mimico to an intersection with Queen Elizabeth Way; thence easterly along Queen Elizabeth Way to the intersection of Royal York Road; thence northerly along Royal York Road to the intersection of the westerly production of Sunnydale Drive; thence easterly along said production of Sunnydale Drive and Sunnydale Drive to the intersection of Prince Edward Drive; thence northerly along Prince Edward Drive to the intersection of Bloor Street West; thence easterly along Bloor Street West and Old Mill Road to the Humber River; thence northerly along the Humber River to the northern boundary of the town of Weston; thence northerly following the Humber River to the northerly boundary of the township of Etobicoke; together with the town of New Toronto and the village of Long Branch; together with that portion of the city of Toronto bounded as follows: on the north by Bloor Street West, on the south by the city limits, on the west by Ward Seven (7) and on the east by Clendenan Avenue excepting thereout the Ellis Court Apartments or any part thereof that may lie within said described area. (Change in boundary).

CITY OF TORONTO

The City of Toronto is divided into eleven electoral districts named and described as follows:—

75. BROADVIEW consisting of that part of the city of Toronto which may be bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southern city limit with Leslie Street produced; thence northerly along Leslie Street produced and Leslie Street to Eastern Avenue; thence westerly along Eastern Avenue to Rushbrook Avenue; thence northerly along Rushbrook Avenue to Queen Street East; thence westerly along Queen Street East to Jones Avenue; thence northerly along Jones Avenue to Danforth Avenue; thence westerly along Danforth Avenue to Langford Avenue; thence northerly along Langford Avenue to the city limit; thence westerly along the city limit to the Channel of the Don River; thence southerly along the Channel of the Don River and the Don Channel to where it enters Keating Channel; thence westerly and southerly along Keating Channel and Eastern Channel to the southern city limit; thence easterly along the city limit to the point of commencement. (*No change*).

76. DANFORTH consisting of those parts of the city of Toronto and Scarborough township bounded by a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southern limit of the city of Toronto with the southerly prolongation of Woodbine Avenue; thence northerly along said prolongation and Woodbine Avenue to the northern limit of the city of Toronto; thence easterly following said northern limit of the city of Toronto to the west boundary of Scarborough township; thence northerly along said west boundary of Scarborough township to St. Clair Avenue; thence easterly along St. Clair Avenue to Midland Avenue; thence southerly following Midland Avenue to the bank of Lake Ontario; thence southwesterly following said bank of Lake Ontario and the southern limit of the city of Toronto to the point of commencement. (*Change in boundary*).

77. DAVENPORT consisting of that part of the city of Toronto which is bounded as follows: on the east by the western limit of Ward Five of the city of Toronto; on the north by the city limit to the Canadian National Railway; on the west by the eastern limit of Ward Seven of the city of Toronto from the city limit south to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence easterly along the Canadian Pacific Railway to its intersection with Lansdowne Avenue; thence southerly along Lansdowne Avenue to College Street; thence easterly along College Street to Dufferin Street; thence southerly along Dufferin Street and its prolongation to Lake Ontario; thence easterly along Lake Ontario to the western limit of Ward Five of the city of Toronto. (*No change*).

78. EGLINTON consisting of Ward Nine of the city of Toronto. (*No change*).

79. GREENWOOD consisting of that part of the city of Toronto which is bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southern city limit with Woodbine Avenue produced; thence northerly along Woodbine Avenue produced and Woodbine Avenue to the city limit; thence westerly, northerly and westerly along the city limit to Langford Avenue; thence south along Langford Avenue to Danforth Avenue; thence easterly along Danforth Avenue to Jones Avenue; thence southerly along Jones Avenue to Queen Street East; thence easterly along Queen Street East to Rushbrook Avenue; thence southerly along Rushbrook Avenue to Eastern Avenue; thence easterly along Eastern Avenue to Leslie Street; thence southerly along Leslie Street and the production of Leslie Street to the southern city limit; thence easterly along the city limit to the point of commencement. (*No change*).

80. HIGH PARK consisting of Ward Seven of the city of Toronto, the Ellis Court Apartments and that part of Ward Six lying west of a line described as follows: commencing at the point of intersection of Bloor Street West and Indian Road; thence southerly along Indian Road to Howard Park Avenue; thence southerly along Sunnyside Avenue and its production to the shore of Lake Ontario and excluding from said Ward Seven all that portion bounded as follows: on the north by the centre of Bloor Street West; on the south by the city limits; on the west by the westerly limit of said Ward Seven; and on the east by Clendenan Avenue with the exception of the Ellis Court Apartments, or any part thereof that may lie within this excluded area. (*Change in boundary*).

81. PARKDALE consisting of that part of the city of Toronto which is bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the production of Dufferin Street with the city limit in Lake Ontario; thence northerly along said production of Dufferin Street and Dufferin Street to College Street; thence westerly along College Street to Lansdowne Avenue; thence northerly along Lansdowne Avenue to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence westerly along the Canadian Pacific Railway to the eastern limit of Ward Seven of the city of Toronto; thence along the limit of said Ward Seven in a southerly direction to Bloor Street West; thence westerly along Bloor Street West to Indian Road; thence southerly along Indian Road to Howard Park Avenue; thence easterly along Howard Park Avenue to Sunnyside Avenue; thence southerly along Sunnyside Avenue and its production to the city limit in Lake Ontario; thence easterly along said city limit to the point of commencement. (*No change*).

82. ROSEDALE consisting of that part of the city of Toronto bounded on the north by Ward Nine of the city of Toronto; on the east by the city limit and the eastern boundary of Ward Two, and the Don Channel to Keating Channel; on the south by Keating Channel and the shore of Toronto Bay westerly to the southerly production of Sherbourne Street; on the west by the said production of Sherbourne Street and by Sherbourne Street northerly to its intersection with Bloor Street East; thence westerly along Bloor Street to Yonge Street; thence northerly along Yonge Street to the south boundary of Ward Nine of the city of Toronto. (*No change*).

83. ST. PAUL'S consisting of that part of the city of Toronto bounded on the south by the north shore of Toronto Bay; on the east by a line described as commencing at the intersection of the production of Sherbourne Street and the north shore of Toronto Bay; thence northerly along said production and Sherbourne Street to Bloor Street East; thence westerly along Bloor Street East to Yonge Street; thence northerly along Yonge Street to the south boundary of Ward Nine of the city of Toronto; on the north by Ward Nine of the city of Toronto; and on the west by a line described as commencing at the intersection of John Street produced southerly with the shore line of Toronto Bay; thence northerly along said production and John Street to Queen Street West; thence westerly along Queen Street West to Beverley Street; thence northerly along Beverley Street to College Street; thence westerly along College Street to St. George Street; thence northerly along St. George Street to Dupont Street; thence easterly along Dupont Street to Davenport Road; thence northerly along Davenport Road across the Canadian Pacific Railway to Poplar Plains Road; thence along Poplar Plains Road to St. Clair Avenue West; thence westerly along St. Clair Avenue West to Dunvegan Road; thence northerly along Dunvegan Road to the city limit; thence following the city limit easterly and northerly to the southern boundary of Ward Nine of the city of Toronto. (*No change*).

84. SPADINA consisting of that part of the city of Toronto bounded on the east by a line described as commencing at the intersection of John Street

produced southerly with the shore line of Toronto Bay; thence northerly along the said production and John Street to Queen Street West; thence westerly along Queen Street West to Beverley Street; thence northerly along Beverley Street to College Street; thence westerly along College Street to St. George Street; thence northerly along St. George Street to Dupont Street; thence easterly along Dupont Street to Davenport Road; thence northerly along Davenport Road across the Canadian Pacific Railway to Poplar Plains Road; thence along Poplar Plains Road to St. Clair Avenue West; thence westerly along St. Clair Avenue West to Dunvegan Road; thence northerly along Dunvegan Road to the city limit; on the north by the city limit; on the west by a line described as commencing at the intersection of Humewood Drive with the city limit; thence southerly along Humewood Drive to St. Clair Avenue West; thence easterly along St. Clair Avenue West to Christie Street; thence southerly along Christie Street to Bloor Street West; thence westerly along Bloor Street West to Grace Street; thence southerly along Grace Street to Dundas Street; thence easterly along Dundas Street to Bathurst Street; thence southerly along Bathurst Street to the Lake Shore at Western Channel; and on the south by the city limit between Eastern Channel and Western Channel; together with all the islands in Toronto Bay. (*No change*).

85. TRINITY consisting of that part of the city of Toronto bounded on the east by a line described as commencing at the intersection of Humewood Drive with the city limit; thence southerly along Humewood Drive to St. Clair Avenue West; thence easterly along St. Clair Avenue West to Christie Street; thence southerly along Christie Street to Bloor Street West; thence westerly along Bloor Street West to Grace Street; thence southerly along Grace Street to Dundas Street; thence easterly along Dundas Street to Bathurst Street; thence southerly along Bathurst Street to the Lake Shore at Western Channel; on the north by the city limit; on the west by the boundary between Ward Five and Ward Six of the city of Toronto; and on the south by Lake Ontario. (*No change*).

NOVA SCOTIA

There shall be in the province of Nova Scotia eleven electoral districts, named and described as follows, each of which, unless otherwise expressly stated, shall return one member:

1. ANTIGONISH-GUYSBOROUGH consisting of the counties of Antigonish and Guysborough. (*No change*).

2. CAPE BRETON NORTH AND VICTORIA consisting of the county of Victoria and that part of the county of Cape Breton contained in the municipal districts of Balls Creek and Edwardsville (No. 2), Eig Pond (No. 13), Boisdale (No. 9), Boularderie (No. 10), East Bay North (No. 19), East Bay South (No. 8), Enon (No. 21), Frenchvale (No. 22), George's River (No. 23), Grand Narrows (No. 14), Hillside (No. 3), Little Bras d'Or (No. 4) and South Forks (No. 18), and including the towns of Sydney Mines and North Sydney. (*No change*).

3. CAPE BRETON SOUTH consisting of that part of the county of Cape Breton contained in the municipal districts of Dominion No. 6 (No. 11) Lingan (No. 20), Port Morien (No. 12) and Reserve Mines (No. 1), and including the city of Sydney and the towns of Glace Bay, New Waterford and Dominion. (*No change*).

4. COLCHESTER-HANTS consisting of the counties of Colchester and Hants. (*No change*).

5. CUMBERLAND consisting of the county of Cumberland. (*No change*).

6. DIGBY-ANAPOLIS-KINGS, consisting of the counties of Kings and Annapolis and that part of the county of Digby, exclusive of the Municipality of Clare. (*Name and boundary changed*).

7. HALIFAX, consisting of the city of Halifax and the county of Halifax including Sable Island which shall return 2 members. (*Description changed to include Sable Island*).

8. INVERNESS-RICHMOND consisting of the counties of Inverness and Richmond and that part of the county of Cape Breton contained in the municipal districts of Bateston (No. 24), Catalone (No. 15), Gabarus (No. 7), Grand Mira (No. 17), Louisburg Parish (No. 6), Main-a-Dieu (No. 5), and Trout Brook (No. 16), and including the town of Louisburg. (*No change*).

9. PICTOU consisting of the county of Pictou. (*No change*).

10. QUEENS-LUNENBURG, consisting of the counties of Queens and Lunenburg. (*Name and boundary changed*).

11. SHERBOURNE-YARMOUTH-CLARE, consisting of the counties of Shelburne and Yarmouth and that part of the county of Digby contained in the Municipality of Clare. (*Name and boundary changed*).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

There shall be in the province of Prince Edward Island three electoral districts, named and described as follows, each of which, unless otherwise expressly stated, shall return one member:—

1. KING'S consisting of the county of Kings.

2. PRINCE consisting of the county of Prince.

3. QUEENS consisting of the county of Queens, which shall return two members. (*No change*).

ALBERTA

CALGARY NORTH consisting of that portion of the city of Calgary lying within the city limits and bounded on the south by a line commencing at the western city limit and following the middle thread of the main channel of the Bow River easterly to its intersection with the centre line of the Irrigation Canal; thence following the centre line of said Irrigation Canal southeasterly to its intersection with the easterly city limit; together with that part lying between said middle thread of the Bow River and the centre line of Sixth Avenue South and its extensions easterly and westerly; and including township twenty-four (24) range two (2) west of the fifth (5th) meridian (*Change in name and boundary*).

CALGARY SOUTH consisting of that portion of the city of Calgary lying within the city limits and bounded on the north by a line commencing at the western city limit and following the middle thread of the main channel of the Bow River easterly to its intersection with the centre line of the Irrigation Canal; thence following the centre line of said Irrigation Canal southeasterly to its intersection with the easterly city limit and excluding that part lying between said middle thread of the Bow River and the centre line of Sixth Avenue South and its extensions easterly and westerly; together with that part of township twenty-three (23) range one (1) west of the fifth (5th) meridian which lies west of the Bow River. (*Change in name and boundary*).

BOW RIVER consisting of all townships numbered twenty-four (24) to thirty (30) inclusive lying between the fifth (5th) meridian and the westerly boundary of the Province, excluding therefrom townships twenty-four (24) ranges one (1) and two (2) west of the fifth (5th) meridian; all of townships twenty-five (25) to twenty-seven (27) inclusive ranges fifteen (15) to seventeen (17) inclusive west of the fourth (4th) meridian lying southwesterly of the left bank of the Red Deer River; townships twenty-five (25) to twenty-nine (29) inclusive ranges eighteen (18) to twenty-nine (29) inclusive west of the fourth (4th) meridian; that portion of township thirty (30) range twenty-one (21) west of the fourth (4th) meridian lying westerly of the left bank of the Red Deer River; townships thirty (30) ranges twenty-two (22) to twenty-nine (29) inclusive west of the fourth (4th) meridian; all of townships twenty-one (21) to twenty-four (24) inclusive ranges nineteen (19) to twenty-nine (29) inclusive west of the fourth (4th) meridian lying north of the left bank of the Bow River, together with that portion of Blackfoot Indian Reserve No. 146 lying north of the left bank of Bow River; those portions of townships twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23); range one (1) west of the fifth (5th) meridian lying east of the left bank of the Bow River; excluding therefrom those portions of Calgary South in township twenty-three (23), in range twenty-nine (29) west of the fourth (4th) meridian and township twenty-three (23) range one (1) west of the fifth meridian and all Indian Reserves or portions thereof within the area herein described. (*Change in boundary*).

LETHBRIDGE consisting of townships one (1) to eleven (11) inclusive in ranges seventeen (17) to twenty-four (24) inclusive; townships one (1) and two (2) in ranges twenty-five (25) to thirty (30) inclusive; townships three (3) and four (4) in ranges twenty-five (25) to twenty-seven (27) inclusive, and that portion of township three (3) range twenty-eight (28) lying east of the left bank of Belly river; together with the Blood Indian Reserve No. 148; all the said ranges being west of the fourth meridian. (*Change in boundary*).

MEDICINE HAT consisting of townships one (1) to twenty (20) inclusive, in ranges one (1) to sixteen (16) inclusive; those portions of townships twenty-one (21) to twenty-four (24) inclusive in ranges one (1) to fifteen (15) inclusive lying south of the Red Deer River and extending to the left bank thereof; the whole of townships twenty-one (21) to twenty-four (24) inclusive in ranges sixteen (16) to eighteen (18) inclusive; those portions of townships seventeen (17) to twenty (20) inclusive in ranges seventeen (17) to nineteen (19) inclusive lying northeasterly of the Bow River; all the said ranges being west of the fourth meridian. (*Change in boundary*).

MACLEOD consisting of townships one (1) to twenty-three (23) inclusive comprised between the fifth (5th) meridian and the west boundary of the province of Alberta, excluding therefrom township twenty-three (23) range one (1) west of the fifth (5th) meridian and that portion of township twenty-two (22) range one (1) lying east of the Bow River; together with those portions of townships twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23) range twenty-nine (29) west of the fourth meridian, lying west of the Bow River; those portions of townships three (3) to eleven (11) inclusive in ranges twenty-five (25) to thirty (30) inclusive and of township seven (7) in range twenty-four (24) west of the fourth (4th) meridian lying west and north of the left bank of Belly River; townships twelve (12) to twenty (20) inclusive in ranges twenty-five (25) to thirty (30) inclusive west of the fourth (4th) meridian together with those portions of townships twenty-one (21) and twenty-two

(22) ranges twenty-five (25) to twenty-nine (29) inclusive lying south of the left bank of Bow River, together with those portions of townships twelve (12) to twenty-two (22) ranges seventeen (17) to twenty-four (24) lying southerly of the left bank of the Bow River west of the fourth (4th) meridian; together with that portion of the Blackfoot Indian Reserve No. 146 lying south and west of the left bank of the Bow River and all other Indian Reserves or portions thereof within the area herein described. (*Change in boundary*).

